

# Journal of Social Hygiene

Social Hygiene Day Number

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National Social Hygiene Day—February 1, 1950

"Social Hygiene is a Family Affair"

## ABOUT THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

The American Social Hygiene Association, organized in 1913, is the national voluntary agency for social hygiene in the United States.

### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

### WASHINGTON LIAISON OFFICE

Room 512, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Eleanor Shenshon, Director

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	Annual Dues
Society Members ----- (agencies and organizations)	\$10.00
Contributing Members ----- (individuals)	5.00
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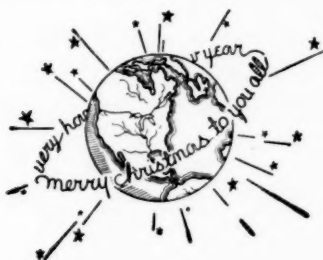
# Journal of Social Hygiene

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## Social Hygiene Day Number



### EDITORIAL

#### "SOCIAL HYGIENE IS A FAMILY AFFAIR"

Social hygiene is of families, by families, for families. Every family gains or loses as ground is gained or lost on the road to social hygiene destinations. Each member of the family, from babyhood on, has a separate stake in social hygiene safeguards for health, welfare and happiness. Social hygiene principles were founded and the social hygiene program planned by men and women whose great interest and hope were for the betterment of family life.

So there is nothing new or surprising in the choice of this year's Social Hygiene Day theme. To say "Social Hygiene is a Family Affair" is merely to remind ourselves once more of the height and breadth of ultimate objectives and the scope of effort needed to reach them.

This theme reminds us, too, that Social Hygiene Day—a time for action—rallying point for the year's work, is also a time for ideals and inspiration and the far-off look. Without these radioactive qualities of mind and heart, the most brilliant achievement loses luster. With them, the dynamics of endeavor gain new power.

May "the great and widespread family" of humanity, of which we are all members in good standing, derive new benefits from this coming Social Hygiene Day.

**ANNUAL MEETING  
AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION**

**Important Notice to Association Members:**

The Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association will be held in New York City, New York, February 1, 1950, at the Hotel New Yorker. Sessions will be held as follows:

**Business Sessions**

(Parlor C, Third Floor, Hotel New Yorker)

- 9:00 a.m.      **Final Meeting of 1949 Board of Directors.**  
9:30 a.m.      **Annual Business Meeting** of Association Members, with reports of committees and election of officers.  
10:00 a.m.      **Meeting of Members of the 1950 Board of Directors.**

**General Sessions**

- 10:15 a.m.      **Panel Discussion:** *How Shall We Define and Motivate Acceptable Sex Conduct?*  
Grand Ballroom  
12:30 p.m.      **Social Hygiene Day Luncheon**, with presentation of William Freeman Snow Award for Distinguished Service to Humanity, and award of Honorary Life Memberships.  
North Ballroom  
3:00 p.m.      **Panel Discussion:** *The Common Ground in Education for Family Life.*  
Grand Ballroom

Further details of the program will appear in later issues of the JOURNAL, or will be furnished on request. In the meantime, suggestions and proposals regarding program, selection of officers, and administration of the Association's affairs may be submitted by members and will be referred to the appropriate standing committees and the Board of Directors for study and action.

All sessions of the Annual Meeting will be open to the public, and friends are invited to join the members in attendance throughout the day on February 1.

WINIFRED N. PRINCE

*Secretary*

American Social Hygiene Association  
1790 Broadway      New York 19, N. Y.



## MARRIAGE EDUCATION IN THE COLLEGES

A Summary Report of a Study Conducted under the Joint Auspices  
of the National Council on Family Relations and the  
American Social Hygiene Association

HENRY A. BOWMAN

*Chairman, Home and Family Division, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri*

**Editor's Note:** The American Social Hygiene Association, as a pioneer agency continuously active in efforts to strengthen family life through suitable training of young people for marriage and parenthood, has been impressed by the recent recognition accorded this type of education as an essential part of the preparation of youth for adult life. It has been apparent, from information received by the Association and the National Council on Family Relations, that a growing number of universities and colleges are undertaking to include courses in family life education in their regular curricula, but as far as could be ascertained, no one could say to what extent the trend has progressed, nor did there seem to exist any overall data regarding procedures, standards, et cetera for such courses as given by the various educational institutions.

In the belief that a review of the national scene would be helpful, the Council and the Association recently sponsored a joint study on Marriage Education in the Colleges, under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Bowman, well known writer and teacher on this subject, and with the help of the Stephens College Research Service. The unusually high percentage of replies received to Dr. Bowman's inquiry makes his findings more than ordinarily significant, and his summary is presented here not only for the interest of those now concerned with this type of education, but also with the hope that through this report others may be led to undertake projects in this fruitful field.

"Interest in education for marriage and family life is growing by leaps and bounds, but no one really knows what is being done throughout the country. Many people are asking questions because they are sincerely interested or because they are considering initiation of something in this field. If all those working in this new and vital area of education will cooperate, we can present a picture of the national scene that will be gratifying, and at the same time will stimulate further growth."

This was the opening paragraph of a letter sent by the writer on behalf of the American Social Hygiene Association and the National

Council on Family Relations, to each of 1,370\* colleges, junior colleges and universities, during the academic year 1948-49, with the objective of finding out what institutions of higher learning are doing in the way of curricular offerings in the general area of education for marriage.

Each letter enclosed a questionnaire (see page 416) stating "This inquiry is directed to courses in education for marriage. It does not include courses in foods, clothing, child care, consumer problems, et cetera". Hence it may be assumed that whatever was reported in answering represented someone's interpretation of marriage education. It may also be assumed that interpretations will differ.

A high percentage of replies was received. Of the 1,370 questionnaires sent out 1,270 (93 per cent) were returned. Thus we may think of this study as an almost complete picture of education for marriage in the colleges today. Of the 1,270 schools that returned the inquiry form, 632 (49.8 per cent) described at least one course that was being offered; 638 (50.2 per cent) reported that no course was being offered. Since education for marriage is a relatively young sibling in the academic family, this is an interesting "showing". It suggests, among other things, that the old argument so often used as an excuse for not initiating a marriage course, namely, that there are no trained teachers, no longer "holds water." It is true that there is still a shortage of trained teachers. But the fact remains that half the schools in the country have somehow found or developed teachers.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT MARRIAGE EDUCATION COURSES

Facts revealed about the courses now being given, as reported by the questionnaires, may be summarized as follows:

#### Dates of Origin.

Many of the courses are relatively new. For almost a fifth (19 per cent) no date of origin was given. Of those for which dates were reported, about a third (37 per cent) have been initiated within the last five years, just over half (55 per cent) since 1939, 79 per cent in or since 1934. These figures suggest the momentum that has been gained in recent years by what might well be called a marriage education movement.

\* This number represented all those that could be located in the United States. It did not include highly technical and specialized schools. In each case the questionnaire was sent to the Registrar, who was asked to pass it on to the proper instructor or to return the form marked "none". It may be assumed that the Registrar would be familiar with the curriculum, but it is possible that by this method a few courses may have been missed. It is probable that when marriage education materials were only a small part of a course, that course was not included.

**Course Title.**

The 632 schools reporting mention the offering of a total of 661 courses, some schools having two and a few having three. There are 141 course titles given. The most common are:

	Per cent		Per cent
Marriage and the Family.....	28	Marriage and Family Relation-	
The Family .....	23	ships .....	4
Family Relationships .....	7	Preparation for Marriage.....	3
Marriage .....	5	Courtship and Marriage.....	2

**Administration of Course.**

In 73 per cent of cases the course is reported as elective, in 10 per cent required, and in 17 per cent required of certain students, such as sociology majors or home economics majors. In 74 per cent the course extends for one semester only, in 18 per cent for one quarter. In only 6 per cent does the course extend through the entire year.

In 67 per cent of the courses there are three class meetings per week, in 10 per cent four or five meetings, in 19 per cent two meetings, in 4 per cent one meeting. The majority of the courses (59 per cent) carry three semester hours credit. Credit in 15 per cent is two semester hours, in 7 per cent three quarter hours. Only 2 per cent of courses carry no credit.

The questions on the inquiry form pertaining to limitations on enrollment, prerequisites, and so on were apparently not interpreted uniformly. As far as can be gleaned from the answers, only 31 per cent of schools set up no barriers to students wanting to elect the course. In many four-year schools the course is limited to upper classmen. In most schools there are no courses listed as prerequisites. In 21 per cent a course in general sociology or principles of sociology is mentioned as prerequisite. Only 4 per cent mention psychology as a prerequisite, 1 per cent philosophy or religion, 1 per cent biology.

**Enrollment.**

Enrollment is sometimes arbitrarily limited. By and large, however, limitations are imposed by such things as classroom space, number of instructors, number of sections that can be fitted into an instructor's teaching load. Enrollment varies from the 102 schools that have 25 or fewer students in the course to one school that has 1,800. With such variation, with enrollments changing from year to year, it is impossible to get an accurate count of the number of students who participate in some sort of marriage education course annually. But a rough "outside" estimate would be 50,000. There are also students now in school who have taken or will yet take such a course. There are approximately 2,500,000 students in institutions of higher learning. Thus only about 2 per cent currently are getting help in preparation for marriage, and probably not more than 8 per cent get such help during their college careers.

This would suggest that we are only at the threshold of a new movement in education. It suggests also that, notwithstanding the

spectacular development of marriage education in the past two or three decades, by and large the curriculum is still designed for celibates. With the marital failure rate at a new high in history, American institutions of higher learning are only beginning to attempt to meet a need.

#### Composition of Classes.

Of the 632 schools reporting courses, 76 per cent are coeducational, 21 per cent are not. Three per cent did not indicate the composition of the student body. These 632 schools reported 661 courses. In 66 per cent of these courses classes are mixed as to sex, in 5 per cent the sexes are segregated, in 2 per cent they are segregated for some topics. In 5 per cent there are only women in the class because the course is offered in some department such as home economics in which men do not ordinarily register. In only 1 per cent is the course open only to men in a coeducational school. In 21 per cent of cases the question concerning class composition was not answered. In many of these, no answer was necessary since the school was not coeducational.

In answer to the question: "Are married students permitted to attend?" 617 schools (97.6 per cent) replied in the affirmative. Only 2 per cent stated a definite negative. The rest (0.4 per cent) did not answer. In 32 cases mention was made of the fact that married students were not permitted to live in dormitories. In six instances a statement was made to the effect that a student had to procure administrative permission to marry and remain in school.

#### Instructors.

The background and training of the instructors are even more varied than the departments in which the course is listed. The following figures represent fields in which instructors had received some training. They do not necessarily represent major subjects, although the questionnaire read "background and major training of the instructor."

	<i>Per cent</i>		<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Sociology</i> .....	63	<i>Home economics</i> .....	11
<i>Psychology</i> .....	39	<i>Philosophy</i> .....	3
<i>Religion</i> .....	26	<i>Economics</i> .....	2
<i>Guidance</i> .....	18	<i>History</i> .....	2
<i>Biology</i> .....	14		

Other fields mentioned are theology, physical education, child psychology, child development, anthropology, health education, political science, ethics, pharmacy, bacteriology, zoology, nursery school education, literature, human development, human relations, family relations, recreational and adult leadership, education for responsibility of parenthood, speech, psychiatry, marriage and family life education, public health education, law, mechanical engineering, nursing, medicine, "work with Groves."

There are relatively few cases (3 per cent) in which marriage education is the full load of the instructor. In about the same number of cases (4 per cent) it is the entire part-time load. In 74 per cent the marriage course is part of the instructor's load; and in 3 per cent it

is an addition to his regular load. These figures are directly related to those representing the number of sections of the course offered. In 57 per cent of the courses there is only one section. In 12 per cent there are two and in 5 per cent there are 3. In only 6 per cent of the courses are there more than three sections offered. In a good many cases (20 per cent) this question was not answered.

In most schools there is only one instructor in marriage education. For the 661 courses offered 765 instructors are mentioned. Of these, 69 per cent are married and living with spouse, 22 per cent (78 men, 93 women) are unmarried. Slightly more than 1 per cent are divorced. The same number are divorced and remarried. Less than 1 per cent are separated. There are 5 per cent widowed and less than 1 per cent widowed and remarried. Of the 765 instructors, 70 per cent are men and 30 per cent are women.

#### Textbooks and Other Reading.

There are 70 titles mentioned as textbooks for the marriage course. Of these the most frequently listed are:

Bowman: <i>Marriage for Moderns</i> .....	84
Nimkoff: <i>Marriage and the Family</i> .....	81
Burgess and Locke: <i>The Family</i> .....	71
Duvall and Hill: <i>When You Marry</i> .....	64
Baber: <i>Marriage and the Family</i> .....	61
Becker and Hill: <i>Family, Marriage and Parenthood</i> .....	51
Groves: <i>Marriage</i> .....	38
Groves: <i>The American Family</i> .....	22
Schmiedeler: <i>The Family</i> .....	17
Foster: <i>Marriage and Family Relationships</i> .....	11
Leclercq: <i>Marriage and the Family</i> .....	11

There are 76 schools for which it is specifically stated that no textbook is used. Titles used as collateral reading are too numerous to list.

#### Course Work.

In addition to the textbook, 59 per cent of the courses involve required collateral reading; 13 per cent make such reading optional. The amount of collateral reading is reported in so many ways that a summary is impossible. Term papers are required in 29 per cent of the courses, optional in 5 per cent. Projects are required in 16 per cent, optional in 7 per cent.

In addition to the types of work mentioned above, a considerable variety of types of work and activities is reported: panel discussions, use of films, sociodrama, autobiography, conferences on reading, field trips, scrap books, giving and taking marital rating scales and temperament tests, preparation of budgets, surveys, personal interviews, family case histories, note books, oral reports, debates, special papers, attendance at national conferences, posters displays, use of recordings, "bull sessions," questionnaires, required lectures, volunteer work in local agency, demonstrations, oral discussions.

#### Nature of the Course.

One of the questions concerning the nature of the course was stated as follows: "Which of the following most nearly describes the nature,

content, objectives of the course? a) History of marriage and the family; b) social problems of the family as an institution; c) functional course in preparation for marriage; d) designed for majors in social work; e) designed for teachers in family life education; f) designed for marriage counselors; g) other, please specify." Most persons checked more than one of the items and the results were as follows:

	<i>Per cent</i>
Functional course in preparation for marriage.....	30
(junior colleges 44 per cent; colleges 26 per cent; universities 34 per cent)	
Functional course, history of marriage and family, social problems of the family.....	16
Functional course and social problems of the family.....	14
Social problems of family.....	8
Social problems of family and history of marriage and family..	5
History of marriage and family and functional course.....	2
History of marriage, social problems of family, functional course, course for social workers.....	2
History of marriage and family.....	1
For teachers of family life education.....	1
For majors in social work and teachers of family life education..	1

It is apparent from the above figures that a large proportion of the instructors in these courses consider all or part of their course content to be pertinent to functional marriage education. It is also apparent that very little is being done to train teachers in this general area.

In answer to the question: "Are any topics deliberately omitted from the course?" 63 per cent replied "none." A discussion of the techniques of contraception is omitted in 4 per cent; "techniques of the sex act," "physical sex adjustment," and similar topics in 4 per cent; "sex education," "reproduction" in 2 per cent. Other topics mentioned as omitted in a few cases are "homemaking," "budgeting," "history of the family," "detailed anatomy," "topics unsuitable for mixed groups."

#### Counseling.

In answer to the question: "Is opportunity provided for counseling students on individual problems?" 76 per cent replied in the affirmative, 15 per cent in the negative; 9 per cent did not reply. In the great majority of cases this counseling occurs upon student request and initiatives and there is no limitation put upon it. In some cases the amount of counseling is limited by the time the instructor can give to it. In a few cases each student is permitted one or two conferences per term.

In the great majority of cases, too, the counseling is done by the instructor of the marriage course. In other cases guidance counselors, faculty advisers, instructor in religion, clergymen, administrators, physicians, nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists, "specialists" do the counseling.

**Attitudes Toward the Course.**

The question: "By and large, what attitudes toward the course do you find among . . . ?" was answered as follows:

	<i>Enthusiastic</i>	<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Indifferent</i> <i>Per cent</i>	<i>Skeptical</i>
Students .....	53	39	1	Less than 1
Faculty .....	11	60	13	1
Parents .....	9	36	5	Less than 1
Community .....	8	32	9	Less than 1

It is interesting to note that 5 per cent of the persons answering the questionnaire do not know, or at least did not respond concerning student attitudes, 13 per cent do not know or did not respond concerning faculty attitudes, 39 per cent concerning parents' attitudes, 50 per cent concerning community attitudes.

Several miscellaneous answers to this question are: "One board member skeptical," "Board member skeptical, administration favorable," "Favorable 'fan mail'," "Favorable alumnae reaction," "Immediate superior enthusiastic, administration indifferent."

The above figures suggest that the days of opposition and skepticism are past and that marriage education is now being received favorably by almost everyone. One might say that in a very real way marriage education has passed beyond the pioneering stage. It has passed the period of trial and has been adopted into the academic family. However, this may be an overly optimistic assumption, since approximately half the colleges, junior colleges, and universities in the country have not yet instituted courses in this area.

**Problems.**

In answer to the question: "What are or were your greatest problems in organizing, teaching, or administering the course?" the following items were mentioned. Unfortunately the statements do not indicate whether the problems are current or past.

	<i>Number of times mentioned</i>
Keeping class size down; too large sections.....	46
Organization of course, adequate materials, selection of materials .....	42
Heterogeneity of group as to sex, age, needs, interests, background .....	35
Not enough time to cover materials.....	29
Inadequate textbooks or finding suitable textbooks.....	26
Overcoming preconceived ideas; conservatism in students or community .....	26
Techniques of presenting materials, knowing what to emphasize .....	25
Administrative or colleague opposition, lack of cooperation, administrative conservatism .....	21
Lack of time for covering topics or for counseling.....	17
Finding right type of teachers.....	14
Keeping sex element in proper perspective, keeping course straightforward and frank, keeping course academically respectable .....	12
Getting good films, research data, tests, etc.....	11



Library facilities .....	9
Getting specialists to lecture or serve as consultants.....	3
Finding students' main interests and problems.....	2
Getting transfer credit for course.....	2
Students expect specific advice on current love problems....	1
Personal counseling not worked out satisfactorily yet.....	1
Inability to use films because of space and scheduling difficulties .....	1
Encouraging free discussion.....	1
Getting people interested in course.....	1

The fact that the problem most frequently mentioned pertains to class size is a side light on the possibility that student demand is outstripping provisions to meet that demand. Perhaps we have reached the point where we should think in terms of one or more instructors giving full time to the area of marriage education instead of making courses in this area a small part of or even an addition to an instructor's load.

#### Teacher Training.

We have already had one side-light on teacher training in the replies to the question concerning the nature of the courses offered. Another question was aimed directly at such training, namely, "What is your institution doing toward providing training for teachers in this field?" The replies are given below.

	<i>Number of times mentioned</i>
Instructors encouraged to attend workshops, institutes, conferences, university classes (sometimes with financial assistance) .....	16
Indirectly through education or psychology department.....	9
Summer school course for teachers.....	7
Home economics majors required to take course.....	5
Course elective in teacher training program.....	5
Future sociology teachers required to take course.....	4
Many nursing and education majors take course.....	4
Organized teacher-training program on interdepartmental basis	3
Graduate seminar in field.....	3
Girls training for kindergarten or child development take course	2
Course offered to education majors without prerequisite.....	2
Course in methods of family life education.....	2
Advanced courses offered.....	2
Planning course .....	2
Organization of Future Teachers Association.....	1
Share campus with a college that is starting training program in field .....	1
Extension course for teachers.....	1
Course provides basic approach to any interested in field.....	1
Opportunity for tutorial work in sex education.....	1
Course in marriage and family offered to public school teachers	1
Training in general sociology with emphasis on marriage....	1
Introduces future teachers to the field.....	1
Special unit given in education course.....	1
Undergraduate major in field offered.....	1
Work in local agencies.....	1
Coordinating conferences and Institute on Marriage and Family Opportunity in graduate work to teach marriage course and work in counseling center.....	1
Master's degree with emphasis in field.....	1

The above figures indicate that a need is being recognized. The ball is rolling but as yet is rolling only slowly. We have not yet arrived at the point where teacher training in the area of education for marriage and family life is on anything like a par with teacher training in other fields.

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Whatever else may be said about marriage education in the colleges, it must be admitted that it exhibits variety. The lack of uniformity in programs may be the result of a number of factors operating singly or in combination: varying concepts of student needs, the interests and backgrounds of instructors, the adaptation of courses to local situations including administrative "permissibility," academic tradition, student demands, teaching loads. At any rate, marriage education is not yet crystallized and is certainly not in a rut. There is still a great deal of fluidity. This suggests that subtly or intentionally much experimentation is going on. On the other hand, there are signs that marriage education has started to "jell," that there is sufficient similarity among at least some of the programs so that the term "marriage education" is becoming an intelligible expression.

Recognizing the limitations of such a procedure, let us try to get a composite picture of the courses offered in the 632 schools that reported something in the way of marriage education. Knowing that there really can be no typical, model, average course in this area, let us try to sketch one:

*There is only one course offered in the school and it is offered in the sociology department. It was started within the past ten or so years. The course is elective but not open freely and without restriction to all students. It extends through one semester and carries three semester hours credit. Classes meet three times per week. They are coeducational.*

*The instructor has some background in sociology or psychology or both but has had no specific training in marriage education. He is married and living with his wife. The marriage course is only a small part of his load. One gets the impression that administratively at least it is a sideline rather than his major responsibility although it may be his major interest. There is only one section of the course. One of the instructor's problems is to keep enrollment down to the point where he can handle this one section effectively.*

*The instructor handles all topics within the course. He does not bring in a series of specialists. He assigns a textbook and collateral reading. He considers at least part of his course to classify as functional education for marriage. No topics are deliberately omitted from the course. The instructor has problems concerning textbooks, library facilities, audio-visual materials, course content, defining student needs. He devotes considerable time to individual counseling upon student request.*

*Although students, faculty members, parents, and members of the community are favorably inclined toward marriage education, the*

*course is available to only a very small proportion of the student body. Students are especially favorably inclined toward the course. Opposition and skepticism, when there is any, tends to come from members of the faculty and administration. The marriage course is made available to students going into teaching but the course is taught in an institution that makes no thorough-going provision for the training of teachers in this area.*

The development of marriage education in recent years suggests that we are on the threshold of a new movement in American education. We may look forward with some confidence to a day in the not too distant future when some provision for education for marriage will be made in all schools that profess to meet student needs. But if the need for preparation for marriage is adequately to be met, there must be more than one-section courses in colleges and universities having thousands of students. Provision must be made for all students who want or need to avail themselves of this type of education. In order to accomplish this, preparation for marriage and family life will have to be more than a sideline in education; it will have to become one of education's major objectives.

There will, no doubt, be readers who will challenge such a statement. They will insist that it is too ambitious in the light of the lack of proof that marriage education is effective. Granted that there is at the moment a lack of proof. For that matter there is lack of proof of the effectiveness of a large part of the non-specialized curriculum. No one can doubt that there is student demand for marriage education. There certainly is need for it. Until proof to the contrary is forthcoming, any sincere attempt to meet that need is worth trying.

#### INQUIRY ON COURSES IN EDUCATION FOR MARRIAGE

**Note A:** *This inquiry is directed to courses in education for marriage. It does not include courses in foods, clothing, child care, consumer problems, etc.*

**Note B:** *If your school has more than one course, fill in this blank for one and indicate how many more blanks you would like sent to you. Number of additional blanks wanted:*

- (1) Name of school ..... (2) Location .....
- (3) Type of school: University....; College....; junior college....; other ....
- (4) Approximate total enrollment .....
- (5) Are married students permitted to attend?... Circumstances, conditions, restrictions. Please specify .....
- (6) Composition of student body: proportion of men .....; women .....
- (7) Name of person in charge of course: .....
- (8) Title of course: .....
- (9) Department in which offered: .....
- (10) Year started: ..... (11) Required: ....; elective: ....; other: ....
- (12) Duration: full year ....; one semester ....; one quarter ....; other: ....
- (13) Number of meetings per week: .....
- (14) Credit: number of semester hours ....; quarter hours .....
- (15) Enrollment (total) for 1947-48: .....; Enrollment at present: .....
- (16) Proportion of men .....; women ..... (17) Number of sections .....
- (18) Is enrollment limited in any way? .....
- (19) Who may take course? ..... (20) Prerequisites? .....
- (21) Number of instructors: Male: married and living with spouse .....; divorced .....; widowed .....; divorced and remarried .....; widowed and remarried .....; married and separated .....; unmarried ..... Female: married and living with spouse ....; divorced ....; widowed ....;

- divorced and remarried .....; widowed and remarried .....; married and separated .....; unmarried .....
- (22) Was instructor (or instructors) employed to teach course? ..... or was he (or she) already a member of the faculty when he (or she) began teaching course? .....
- (23) Background and major training of instructor (s): sociology .....; psychology .....; home economics .....; biology .....; religion .....; guidance .....; other. Please specify: .....
- (24) Which of the following most nearly describes how course is handled?
- .... Same instructor has given class throughout course.
  - .... Two or more instructors cooperate in given class.
  - .... Series of specialists with one person as coordinator.
  - .... Other: .....
- (25) Is course instructor's entire full-time load? .....; entire part-time load? ..... part of regular load? .....; an addition to regular load? .....
- (26) Classes are: mixed .....; men and women separated .....; mixed for some topics, separated for others .....
- (27) Text or texts: .....
- (28) What other specific readings besides text are required? .....
- (29) Other work (besides texts and tests) done by students:
- collateral reading: required .....; optional ..... How much? .....
  - term papers: required .....; optional .....
  - Projects: required .....; optional .....
  - Other: .....
- (30) Which of the following most nearly describes the nature, content, objectives of the course?
- History of marriage and family.
  - Social problems of family as an institution.
  - Functional course in preparation for marriage.
  - Designed for majors in social work.
  - Designed for teachers of family life education.
  - Designed for marriage counselors.
  - Other: please specify: .....
- (31) Is opportunity provided for counseling students on individual problems? ..... How much? ..... By whom? .....
- (32) Are there any topics deliberately omitted from the course? Please specify: .....
- (33) Are there any special emphases? Please specify: .....
- (34) What type of evaluation have you used? .....
- (35) By and large, what attitude toward the course do you find among?
- students: enthusiastic ..; favorable ..; indifferent ..; skeptical ..; unfavorable .....; other: .....
  - faculty: enthusiastic ..; favorable ..; indifferent ..; skeptical ..; unfavorable .....; other: .....
  - parents: enthusiastic ..; favorable ..; indifferent ..; skeptical ..; unfavorable .....; other: .....
  - community: enthusiastic ..; favorable ..; indifferent ..; skeptical ..; unfavorable .....; other: .....
  - Other: please specify: .....
- (36) What are or were your greatest problems in organizing, teaching, or administering the course? Please specify: .....
- (37) What is your institution doing toward providing training for teachers in this field? Please specify: .....
- (38) Use back of sheet for comments if necessary. An inquiry form sent out to more than 1,000 schools cannot include every detail; and the clearer the picture of your work the more helpful it will be.
- (39) Any syllabi, outlines, reprints, marked catalogues or other similar materials you send will be most helpful and greatly appreciated.

## VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL IN THE HEALTH AND MORAL WELFARE PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

A Social Hygiene Day Address \*

COMMANDER WILLIAM J. DOUGHERTY, MC, USN

Madam Chairman, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of the Department of the Navy, I wish to express appreciation for the opportunity of discussing with you the health and moral welfare program of the United States Navy.

It is appropriate that this subject be discussed since, due to the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948, a higher proportion of men between the ages of 18 and 19 years are entering the Service. It is reasonable that concern for the health and moral welfare of these men should be felt in the homes and families which many are leaving for the first time. It is equally reasonable to expect the period of Naval Service to be a profitable one, developing in each man, an understanding of the purpose of Naval Service, its duties and responsibilities and those manly qualities of dignity and leadership which, upon return to civil life, will enable him to be a more worthy and understanding citizen.

The broad principles of Naval Service have been emphasized recently. It is a basic concept of responsibility in the Navy that all officers insure that the Navy provide its men with a healthy, moral, intellectual, and social environment in which they will be proud and glad to serve. Supporting this concept, it is recognized that the example of officers who are cheerful, alert, and efficient in the performance of their duties, temperate and moral in their personal life will be reflected in high morale and will result in a happy ship. To each man is afforded the opportunity to seek the advice and consultation of his officers. In this manner, men come to feel closer to their officers and to feel that their officers have an interest in them.

Each man is extended the freedom of worship, and commanding officers are to insure the provision for Sunday services and encourage the chaplain in his religious work. Personnel are encouraged to behave as gentlemen and are taught that profanity, drunkenness, and promiscuity are not the qualities of a good sailor. Marriage and family life is encouraged as the happiest estate for any man.

It is accepted that men who are fully instructed in the routine of their ship or organization, its type and mission in the operation and support of the fleet, understand their own importance, and are encouraged to serve with increased efficiency. In-service training and instruction provide to those who show qualities of initiative and leadership, the opportunity for advancement, which may ultimately result in appointment as a warrant or commissioned officer.

\* Given at a state-wide Social Hygiene Day Meeting held by the Social Hygiene Society at Columbia, S. C., February 11, 1949.

Discipline in the Navy is only one step removed from the self-imposed discipline necessary in civilian life to attain success. The features of Naval discipline are necessary for reasonable human behavior and the split second obedience which is necessary in action.

The health of men is considered to be of greatest importance not only to the men themselves, but to their officers, and to the Naval Establishment. To this end, great emphasis is placed upon the prevention of disease, and well-trained physicians are provided to attend the ill and injured.

Recreation is not the main purpose of the Navy but adequately planned recreation is one of the important factors in promoting high morale. It is desirable that men participate in a social life and the functions offered by the United Service Organizations (USO), churches, and by other civilian organizations which provide wholesome companionship.

In summation, each officer must regard the welfare of the enlisted men who serve with him as his own individual responsibility, and by example and precept lead them in a manner which reflects creditably upon the Naval Service.

These general principles and concepts provide a fundamental basis for the general welfare of Naval and Marine Corps personnel, within which the control of venereal disease is an established and an intrinsic policy. The efforts of venereal disease control are directed to the control of the environment and training of the individual. Environmental control which is the responsibility of the commanding officer is directed to repression of prostitution and allied vice. It is accomplished directly or through the Joint Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards which have been established to assist commanding officers in matters relating to improper discipline, prostitution, venereal disease, liquor violations, disorders, and other undesirable conditions as they apply to naval and military personnel in civilian communities.

The cooperative effort of public health, law enforcement, governmental and military authority is utilized by these Boards. Associations, such as the Brewer's Foundation, Tavern and Hotel Keepers' Associations may assist in remedial measures. The assistance of social, religious, and civic organizations may be enlisted to develop public reaction and assistance in the control of promiscuity. In the exercise of environmental control proper discretion is exercised with due consideration of the responsibilities of military authority and the rights of individuals.

Efforts to provide a well-rounded environment for the individual include the Navy Welfare and Recreation Service which is designed to sustain a high state of morale at all times; to provide outlets which will insure the maintenance of mental, physical and emotional

fitness; to insure wide opportunities for liberal participation in wholesome creative activities, such as music, arts, crafts, athletics, dramatics, and social activities; and, to provide competent leadership, adequate equipment, and facilities.

The administration of the recreational program for each base, station, or ship is the responsibility of the commanding officer. Within the framework of regulations laid down, he is free to run the program as he sees fit, adapting it to the conditions prevailing on his station. Major phases of the program are administered on a Navy-wide basis.

Motion pictures, which are the most widely patronized of all the recreation programs, are furnished at the rate of five new features programs a week. Sufficient prints are made for adequate distribution to the fleet and overseas activities. Jointly with the Army and Air Force through the Armed Forces Radio Service, shortwave broadcast programs, such as musical, news, and sports events, and decommercialized programs, are provided to overseas bases, individual ships, and hospitals within the United States. To provide the latest musical and entertainment recordings, each ship or overseas station is free to subscribe for the V-Disc kits which consist of ten (10) thirty-minute records containing the latest music of featured orchestras and other entertainment features. In recognition of the fundamental value of arts and crafts and the desire to create, thirty hobbies are presented in a program ranging from gem-cutting to woodworking. Increasing emphasis has been placed on the All-Navy sports program in major field events, which start with eliminations on the station level and culminate in final meets to determine the championship, team or individuals, of the entire naval service. Library service and books of technical, professional, general non-fiction and recreational type are provided for all units of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Navy has assumed full responsibility for the recreational program of naval personnel "within the Gate" that is, on naval station, ships, and activities actually under its control. Dependence is placed upon civilian agencies to provide recreational facilities and activities for spiritual guidance "without the Gates" in the cities and communities adjacent to naval stations. National organizations have rendered outstanding service in the recreational field. Last year at the request of the Secretary of Defense, the USO was reorganized and reactivated and it is expected that it will play a major role in the provision of recreational facilities in communities adjacent to military installations in the future. In addition to the national agencies many communities and religious organizations have contributed to the moral and recreational needs of the servicemen and women in their particular community.

It is appropriate to commend the activities of the American Social Hygiene Association, both past and present, which have been of material assistance in the development of community realization and improvement of the problem which the Navy faces.



Efforts directed toward the individual are coordinated and supervised by the Navy Department Venereal Disease Coordinating Committee. This Committee consists of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, engaged in training, discipline, welfare, religious, legal, and preventive medicine activity. A broad policy is discussed and recommended by members of this Committee. Means of application with instructions are furnished throughout the Navy.

Emphasis is placed upon training, for the purpose of impressing responsibility and encouraging the exercise of dignity and self-discipline by personnel. Chaplains continuously stress the moral and religious aspects of sex conduct, emphasizing the positive approach to self-discipline, continence, and a man's responsibility to himself, to his family, and to the Navy to avoid venereal disease.

To forewarn all individuals of the implication of promiscuous sexual conduct, the nature and danger of venereal disease, medical and line officers instruct personnel in the prevention, cause, effect, recognition, spread and cure of these diseases. It is made clear that continence is the only sure way of avoiding venereal infection and that it is not incompatible with health and the fullest degree of mental and physical vigor. For those who will expose themselves to infection contrary to instruction, advice, and warning, suitable instruction in medical prophylaxis is given. They are advised that when exposed, they should report as soon as possible for medical prophylaxis. Upon the appearance of symptoms of disease, men are required to report their condition immediately to a naval Medical Department facility, or to their commanding officer, and to receive adequate treatment if needed.

For the protection of the public health, individuals who are suffering from venereal diseases are not granted liberty. Information on the civilian contacts of infected personnel is determined and reported through medical channels to local health authorities. The system of contact reporting aids in the location of infected civilians and reduces to a degree the reservoir of infection present in the civilian community. No individual with venereal disease in an infectious state is released from the naval service until non-infectious and thus not a menace to the public health.

It is well to consider the problem which the Navy faces. The fact needs to be underscored that when the time comes for a sailor or a Marine to avoid exposure, the Navy has no direct disciplinary control over him, he is an individual whose actions are self-determined. This in turn, is very largely the result of influences of home, school, church, and community during the formative years prior to Naval Service. Venereal disease in the Navy is acquired by Navy personnel away from the Naval Establishment under the influences of civilian circumstances. Control of venereal disease in the first aspect, therefore, must depend mainly on the home, school, church, and only secondarily on naval training. In the second aspect, it depends upon the degree of environmental control, i.e., the efficiency of public health control machinery, the extent of prostitution and

promiscuity, the social and educational conditions, cultural and moral patterns present in the community.

To what extent is the Navy able to obtain information on the environmental control of venereal disease in the community? The efficiency of public health control machinery and the extent of promiscuity and prostitution can be developed on the basis of the Navy Venereal Disease Control Reports. The ratio of gonorrhea to syphilis observed in Naval personnel in the Continental United States is approximately 10 to 1. This ratio appears high, but the provision of medical facilities for prompt and accurate diagnosis, and the training advanced to the men that symptoms of venereal disease be promptly reported, leads to a more accurate reporting than is possible in civilian populations.

At the same time, observation of reports of venereal infection submitted by public health authority in the United States, indicates a ratio of 1.5 to 1.0, considerably less than that observed in the Naval and Marine Corps population. Factors which may account for this variation in ratio are: specific emphasis upon syphilis, deficient reporting of gonorrhea, and the possibility that venereal disease is acquired by Naval personnel from a select population group. The discrepancy in ratios is sufficiently large, however, to indicate that a substantial, unrecognized reservoir of venereal infection exists in the communities which are principal sources of infection to naval personnel.

The Navy Venereal Disease Control Report indicates generally the name of the alleged partner, the place of encounter and exposure, and defines the sexual partner as a prostitute or promiscuous pick-up. Each contact report submitted to public health authority may be considered to initiate an epidemiologic investigation for the purpose of locating and providing treatment for infected civilian individuals. In this manner, a portion of the reservoir of infection in the community is discovered and removed. In turn, each successful location of an alleged contact stimulates the effort of developing further links in the epidemiology of venereal infection. The Navy submits on the average, one to one and a half (or 1.1) contact reports per case of infection. These reports result in the location of approximately 23 per cent of contacts. A portion of the failure of location may be assigned to the inadequacy of the data submitted. On the other hand, the records developed for various cities in the United States indicate wide variation in the initiation of investigation and the extent of location of contacts. This reflects to some degree a variation in the extent and efficiency of public health control machinery. It would be desirable if all communities could do as well as San Diego, California, where seventy-seven (77) per cent of reports are investigated.

Analyzing Navy Venereal Disease Contact Reports, it is found that approximately seventy-five (75) per cent of the reports of exposure are distributed among thirty-one (31) cities in the United States, generally in proximity to large concentrations of naval and

Marine Corps personnel. The number of reports is related to concentrations of personnel. However, the accessibility of these cities and desirability as recreation areas also affect the frequency with which they are named. Within these cities, sixty-eight (68) per cent of encounters occur in commercial establishments, principally in hotels, bars, taverns, and restaurants. The majority of these were specified less than three times in a quarter. The remaining encounters are distributed into a variety of locations.

Exposure is distributed equally between the broad category of private homes, apartments, automobiles, etc., on the one hand, and hotels on the other. Similar to the experience recorded for encounter, the majority of hotels were specified infrequently. The records of contact information indicate that eighty-five (85) per cent of the sexual partners are promiscuous pickups.

As the tip of an iceberg indicates a large mass of submerged ice, in like manner, the objective evidence of venereal infection indicates a submerged mass of promiscuous sexual activity. It becomes apparent that sexual promiscuity is not only present in the naval population but is also a major problem in civilian communities of which the naval population comprises but a small temporarily integrated proportion.

Venereal disease as occurring on the average throughout the Navy, is on a downward trend at the rate of approximately fifty-eight (58.0) cases per thousand men per year; in Continental Naval activities at a rate of thirty-one point four (31.4) cases per thousand men per year.

The recent advances in the treatment of syphilis, with penicillin, and the utilization of approved follow-up methods have materially reduced the danger of disability due to this disease. Prompt and adequate therapy of gonorrhea has reduced the incidence of disabling complications to an extremely low level. The economic and manpower argument for venereal disease control based upon disability and loss of man days is tending to become less significant. Nevertheless, the problem of venereal disease control still remains from the medical, moral, and social point of view.

The mechanism of control of prostitution which has been described by the Joint Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board, is limited in its effectiveness to a relatively small proportion of the total problem. Great value is still attached to this procedure because it is a deterrent to the resurgence of organized prostitution. The widespread characteristics of promiscuity bring us face to face with the reality and importance of the individual.

Apart from other problems of disease control, venereal disease is associated with the exercise of individual judgment conditioned by social, educational, cultural, religious, moral, and previous sexual experiences. Fundamentally, in terms of these factors, promiscuity

and venereal disease may be interpreted to evidence a degree of mental, emotional, and social immaturity insofar as the personal understanding and responsibility of sexual activity may be concerned.

Generally, it may be said that the Navy attempts to eliminate the worst and foster the best in the environment in which men pass their liberty, and that it attempts to forewarn and strengthen the judgment of men initially and throughout the period of their Service. Nevertheless, in the last analysis, the decision to avoid exposure always rests with the man.

The key-note of this Social Hygiene Day is: *Protect the Family—Stamp Out Venereal Disease*. The implication is that by controlling venereal disease, we protect the family of the future. The Navy is desirous of cooperating in this effort to its fullest ability. It holds that as individual motivation leads to sexual promiscuity and exposure, not only in naval personnel but in civilian communities as well, as individual decisions are conditioned by numerous past experiences and present environmental stimuli, the communities from which Navy men come, and those into which they go for recreation, have a responsibility which the Navy cannot shoulder. It is not sufficient to depend upon the efforts of the military services to direct and protect the behavior of men for the safeguarding of future families, but it is even more essential that the safeguarding of future families stem from within the present family circle.

The Navy is aware of its problem. It is devoting effort toward analyzing the vastly complicated and interrelated factors which enter into promiscuity and venereal disease in its personnel, in order that it may better condition them to meet the diverse circumstances which they encounter not only in the United States but abroad.

It is intrinsic to the success of venereal disease control and the protection of families that all elements of the civilian community give more thought and more attention to the influences of home, school, church, and community, which during the formative years of a man or woman's life affect the individual judgments which predispose to promiscuity.

Publicize these influences and the means for correction as vigorously in the future as today we express our convictions on gonorrhea and syphilis. Train our parents and help them train their families in the responsibilities of sex conduct and the implications of promiscuity as frankly as we attack our venereal problem. In this way, we shall attack the basic problem rather than one of its incidental manifestations, venereal disease.

The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the Navy at large.

# A PAGE FROM "THIS DAY"—SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY PROGRAM AID

## Social Hygiene the Year Around

Every day is Social Hygiene Day when determined citizens work together to improve their community's health and welfare. One of the best vehicles they can develop to carry their efforts along is a Social Hy-

giene Society or Committee. Have you considered the value of such a group? (Pennsylvania had a Social Hygiene Society more than 40 years ago; Chicago's is almost as old.) In these organizations, alert citizens

put their imagination and initiative to work toward community health and social stability. The suggestions below may start you on the way. For additional ideas, write the American Social Hygiene Association.



1. Call together the public-spirited of your community—those who want to strengthen family life, fight VD and prostitution, protect young people from exploitation. Include representatives of the Council of Social Agencies, TB Association, Mental Hygiene Society, other health groups.



2. Be sure to invite representatives of both public and private health, welfare, law enforcement and educational organizations; members of civic, service and professional groups; clergymen, parents and representative young people.



3. Review with them the functions of a Social Hygiene group: to sponsor education for family life, to provide information about VD, to support enforcement of laws against commercialized prostitution and allied conditions. Decide together what your group can do.



4. Discuss how you can work together most effectively to strengthen social hygiene. As a committee of the Council of Social Agencies or Health Council? As part of the TB Association or Mental Hygiene Society? As an independent citizens' committee or society?



5. When you decide what kind of organization suits your purposes, hold a business meeting. Adopt a constitution, elect officers and directors, apply for membership in the American Social Hygiene Association, and appoint committees to get projects under way.



6. To decide which projects should have priority, find out by studying your community what it has and what it needs to provide adequate training for marriage and parenthood; to strengthen public health, recreation, law enforcement services; to fight prostitution and VD.



7. Plan your year's work, considering all phases of social hygiene, emphasizing those of top priority. If your city needs to extend education for family life, arrange institutes for parents, teachers, community leaders. Use personnel of local health and welfare agencies, as well as speakers from colleges and universities.



8. If you think your town needs "cleaning up," ask the American Social Hygiene Association for facts and figures on local prostitution conditions. See your Mayor and Chief of Police. Use persuasion first. If necessary, use publicity. Take every step to get a clean city and to keep it that way.



9. If information about VD is a No. 1 need in your community, form a speakers' bureau, hold public meetings, ask for time on your local radio station, talk to newspaper editors, distribute pamphlets (you can get them from ASHA), show films on VD.

You can get books, pamphlets, program guides, films and recordings from the American Social Hygiene Association. On special problems, write or visit the association's

Division of Community Service. In emergencies, request field service. Let us know if you need nationally known speakers for special events such as Social Hygiene Day.

observances, institutes, lectures, etc. Keep in touch with the American Social Hygiene Association. Develop your local Social Hygiene Committee TODAY.

"THIS DAY" is free in limited quantities to agencies and groups planning Social Hygiene Day meetings. Write to the SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY Service, American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

## NATIONAL EVENTS

ELEANOR SHENEHON

*Director, Washington Liaison Office  
American Social Hygiene Association*

**National Committee for White House Conference on Children and Youth Meets.**—The long-planned Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held during the week of December 3, 1950, is moving into the organizational stage. A national committee of 52 distinguished citizens, including educators, labor leaders, physicians, clergymen, economists, and civic leaders, was appointed by President Truman August 29, and on September 8 and 9 this Committee met at the White House.

An important action taken during this first meeting was the approval of a formal statement of conference purpose. "The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth," this document reads, "bases its concern for children on the primacy of spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every individual. Accordingly, the purpose of the Conference shall be to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship. To do this the Conference shall—

"(a) bring together in usable form pertinent knowledge related to the development of children and indicate areas in which further knowledge is needed;

"(b) examine the environment in which children are growing up, with a view to determining its influence upon them;

"(c) study the ways in which the home, the school, the church, welfare agencies and other social institutions, individually and cooperatively, are serving the needs of children;

"(d) formulate, through cooperative efforts of laymen and specialists, proposals for the improvement of parental, environmental and institutional influences on children;

"(e) suggest means whereby these proposals may be communicated to the people and put into action."

As mentioned in the June, 1949, issue of the JOURNAL, this will be the fifth White House Conference on Children under the auspices of a President of the United States. The first was called by Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, and others have followed at 10-year intervals, each paving the way for improved conditions for children. President Truman serves as the honorary chairman of the 1950 meeting. Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing is chairman, and the vice-chairmen are Leonard Mayo, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and George D. Stoddard. Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, serves as secretary.

The American Social Hygiene Association has been asked to cooperate with other national organizations in planning this Conference.

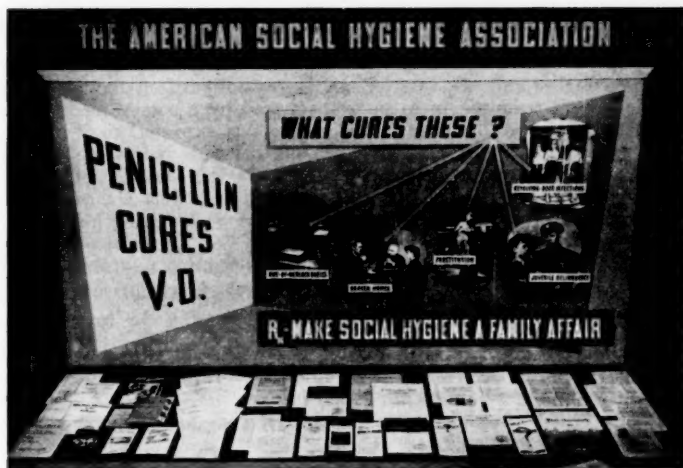
**American Public Health Association Meeting Attended by 5,300.**—Corridors, meeting rooms, exhibit and registration areas were jam-packed at the Statler and New Yorker Hotels in New York City during the 77th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, October 24-28. The registered attendance of 5,300 marked the "largest meeting anywhere of professional health workers," reports Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, APHA Executive Secretary.

As announced in the October JOURNAL, many of the 240 papers and reports read in the 82 scientific sessions were of special interest to social hygiene workers. The double booth exhibit presented jointly by ASHA and the International Union against Venereal Diseases (see photograph below for ASHA section) attracted much attention and favorable comment.

Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri, will be the scene of APHA's 78th annual meeting, October 28-November 3, 1950. Officers elected by APHA for the ensuing year are:

Lowell J. Reed, President; Dr. William P. Shepard, President-elect; Dr. Marcelino G. Candau, Dr. Mary P. Connolly, and Dr. Adelard Groulx, Vice-Presidents; and Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, Treasurer. Headquarters for the Association remain at 1790 Broadway, New York City.

**ASHA BOOTH AT THE APHA SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT**



This eight-foot exhibit occupied one-half a double exhibit booth on the mezzanine of the Hotel New Yorker during the week of the American Public Health Association's Annual Meeting. The other half of the booth displayed an exhibit describing the program and organization of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases. Plans are in process for reproducing the effective exhibit theme in poster form for continued use at state and local meetings.



**National Recreation Congress Meets in New Orleans.**—The importance to recreation of citizens as board members or volunteer helpers was the main theme of the 31st National Recreation Congress, held in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 12 to 16, with 1,500 delegates attending. Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, opening the Congress, struck the keynote by saying "your program must be the business of every citizen," and speakers throughout the sessions emphasized the need for citizen participation and for "organized, supervised, well-thought-out recreation as a permanent function of local government." Harry S. Wender, District of Columbia Recreation Board chairman, summed up by stating that "where you find an enterprising recreation department, the city management as a whole will be efficient and progressive. Where no attention has been paid to the normal citizen's need for public recreation, other departments similarly remain obsolete and exploited by incompetent or autocratic governments."

Among the subjects discussed were recreation program possibilities for churches, the need for a full public relations program to keep communities informed of recreation department activities, the use of school-houses at night as fulltime centers for adult and youth recreation, recreation centers in rural areas, and how adequate facilities may be developed. New Orleans was cited as an excellent example of what can be done to provide a full-scale recreation program in a short time, the Crescent City during Mayor Morrison's administration in 16 months having built 58 new play centers and eight swimming pools.

Personnel standards, salaries, and types of position for recreation leaders were reviewed in a report prepared by a committee assigned in 1938 to study this matter. The report is expected to serve as a guide for the training and hiring of civil service recreation workers and personnel in industries. National Recreation Association officers, elected at the annual meeting last spring, are Robert Garrett, board chairman; Reverend Paul Moore, Jr., first vice-president; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, second vice-president; Susan M. Lee, third vice-president and board secretary; Adrian M. Massie, treasurer, and Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer emeritus. Thomas E. Rivers is executive secretary, and headquarters are at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The 1950 Congress will be held in October in Cleveland, Ohio, where the Joint Recreation Board, Lee C. Howley, president, has recently announced plans for expansion and improvement of recreation facilities, supplementing the progressive development already in effect.

**Correction Congress Held at Milwaukee.**—"One of the most fruitful meetings ever held" delegates called the 79th Annual Congress on Correction, sponsored by the American Prison Association at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 25-30, with nearly 900 correction officials attending.

Affiliated agencies sending delegates from 40 states and 9 foreign countries were the Association of Administrators, Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, the National Chaplains' Association, the National Probation and Parole Association, Correctional Education Association, National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, National Jail Association, the Wardens' Association, Medical Correctional Association, Penal Industries Association, Correctional Service Associates and National Prisoners' Aid Association.

**New Appointments in the Department of Defense.**—Major General Roy Hartford Parker, until recently supervisory chaplain of the Far East Command at Tokyo, has become Army Chief of Chaplains to succeed Chaplain (Major General) Luther D. Miller, whose statutory four-year term as Chief of Chaplains has been completed. Chaplain Parker is a native of Missouri and has served in the Army Chaplains Corps since 1918.

At the same time Rear Admiral Stanton W. Salisbury succeeded Chaplain (Rear Admiral) W. N. Thomas, USN, as Navy Chief of Chaplains and Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Chaplain Salisbury was born in Decatur, Nebraska, served in World War I with the Young Men's Christian Association, was appointed an Army chaplain in 1918 and entered the Navy chaplaincy in 1921. He was chaplain of the battleship *Pennsylvania* at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor and later served for three years as chaplain of the Atlantic Fleet.

Major General Floyd L. Parks, who has recently served as deputy Army commander in the Pacific, has returned to Washington to a post he held for two years following World War II, that of Chief of the Army's Public Information Division. He will combine in this position the responsibilities formerly carried by General Raymond S. McLain, Army Chief of Information, who now becomes Army Comptroller, and the work of the late Major General Vernon E. Prichard, former chief of the Public Information Division.

Dr. Richard L. Meiling, formerly of the staff of the College of Medicine of Ohio State University and more recently Deputy Director of the Medical Services Division of the Department of Defense, became Director of that Division on October 1st, when Dr. Raymond B. Allen, whose appointment as the first Director was reported in the June 1949 JOURNAL, returned to his permanent post as President of the University of Washington in Seattle.

**U. S. Public Health Service Reorganization and New Personnel Assignments.**—A reorganization of the U. S. Public Health Service to permit it to keep pace administratively with developments in the concept of public health and with advances in public health

practice, has been approved by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele. The reorganization plan regroups the various activities of the Service within the framework of the four previously existing bureaus: Office of the Surgeon General, Bureau of State Services, Bureau of Medical Services, and National Institutes of Health. Changes include the consolidation of some previously existing administrative units, and the distribution of functions carried on by single units among several newly created divisions.

The new structural plan brings together in the Bureau of State Services, the Federal, state and interstate programs of the Service. Bureau activities are carried on in three branches, as follows: (1) Environmental Health Service (sanitary engineering, industrial hygiene, water pollution control); (2) Personal Health Services (chronic diseases, dental health, tuberculosis control, and venereal disease control); and (3) Administrative and Staff Services (state grants, vital statistics, public health nursing, health education, and administrative management).

Among the appointments made to complete personnel assignments to the four bureaus and their constituent divisions are those of Dr. Joseph O. Dean as Associate Chief of the Bureau of State Services; Dr. Bruce Forsyth as Associate Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services; Dr. Daniel J. Daley as Chief of Division of Federal Employee Health; Dr. John Cronin as Chief of Division of Hospital Facilities; Dr. John R. McGibony as Chief of the Division of Medical and Hospital Resources; Miss Margaret Arnstein as Chief of the Division of Nursing Resources; and Dr. G. Halsey Hunt as Chief of the Division of Hospitals.

Other recent Public Health Service appointments include that of Dr. W. K. Sharp, Jr., to succeed Dr. Calvin C. Applewhite as Regional Medical Director in Region 6, with headquarters in Atlanta, and that of Dr. Mark V. Ziegler, who replaces Doctor Sharpe in Region 3, with headquarters in Washington. Doctor Charles F. Blankenship, former Acting State Health Officer of Nevada, has been named Regional Medical Director for Region 7, with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. He will succeed Dr. Joseph O. Dean who has been transferred to Washington, as stated above.

Other recent appointments of interest are those of Dr. Alexander D. Langmuir to be Chief of the Epidemiology of the Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta, and of Lawrence J. Bresnahan as Regional Director of Federal Security Agency Region 1, with headquarters in Boston.

Dr. Alonzo F. Brand was appointed Regional Medical Director, Region 10, with headquarters in San Francisco, succeeding Dr. Walter T. Harrison, who retired on July 1st.

**State and Territorial Health Officers Meet in Washington.**—Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, director of the California State Department of Public Health (and ASHA Honorary Life Member) was elected President of the State and Territorial Health Officers, meeting in Washington, October 21st and 22nd, just previous to the American Public Health Association meeting in New York. Other officers who were elected were: Dr. R. L. Cleere, executive director of the Colorado State Department of Public Health, vice president, and Dr. L. E. Burney, Indiana State Health Commissioner, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. F. C. Beelman, State Health Officer of Kansas, Dr. N. H. Dyer, SHO of West Virginia, and Dr. Vlado A. Getting, Massachusetts State Health Commissioner, were elected to the executive committee.

**United Service Organizations Ask Funds for 1950.**—A year ago, at the request of the Department of Defense, President Truman reactivated the USO to provide for men and women of the peacetime armed forces the recreational, spiritual and welfare services which were so helpful to the nation's fighting forces during the war years. There are now more than a million and a half persons in this peacetime force. More than half of them are 21 years old or under. They are stationed across the country and overseas. For them, as in wartime to their older brothers and sisters, USO is furnishing the hundreds of big and little services and facilities which contribute the "home away from home" touch so greatly needed for their comfort, contentment and safety.

The new USO is now conducting 170 clubs, lounges and other facilities in continental United States and overseas. The USO finances Veterans Hospital Camp Shows (peacetime successor to the wartime USO Camp Shows), which bring live entertainment to 100,000 hospitalized veterans in 120 Army, Navy and Veterans' hospitals in 43 states. As JOURNAL readers know, since July 1, 1948, the USO has been helping to finance the National Defense program of the American Social Hygiene Association, which aids the Armed Forces in promoting and interpreting the Character Guidance program and in cooperation with local citizen groups and officials, works to keep communities near military bases free from conditions which threaten health and moral welfare of servicemen and women on leave.

To meet the cost of these important services in 1950, USO has adopted a goal of 12 million plus dollars. Funds are being raised through USO inclusion as a Red Feather Service in many Community Chest campaigns, and through independent appeals in other cities. To carry the appeal to every community in the United States, a nation-wide organization, with chairmen and committees in every state, has been established. As during the war years, the national agencies which comprised the USO are again serving as operating agencies. They include the National Young Men's Christian Association, the National Young Women's Christian Association, the

Salvation Army, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Catholic Community Service and the National Travelers Aid Association.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., USO president, recently said: "USO is a civilian responsibility. It is the concern of every American, of every town, of every country and of every state in the Union. We must see to it that the young men and women in the armed services do not come back into civilian life disillusioned, disgruntled and discouraged. We must keep them from feeling that they are unimportant, unappreciated and unwanted." With this point of view social hygiene workers will heartily agree. As the JOURNAL said not long ago, in reporting a panel discussion on *Mutual Responsibilities of the Community, the Armed Forces and the Serviceman*. (May, 1949. The discussion referred to occupied one session of the Social Hygiene Day Conference held in Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1949.) "Better citizens, future community leaders, as well as better soldiers, sailors and airmen, are top objectives of our united effort."



TWO PRESIDENTS UNDER ONE FLAG

USA President Harry S. Truman  
and  
USO President Harvey Firestone, Jr.

## NEWS FROM THE STATES AND COMMUNITIES

ESTHER EMERSON SWEENEY

*Director, Division of Community Service  
American Social Hygiene Association*

**District of Columbia Health Commissioner Ruhland Completes Term.**—Dr. George C. Ruhland, Commissioner of Health for the District of Columbia for fifteen years, retired September 30, the occasion being marked by a testimonial dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, and warm tributes to his effective service. Dr. Ruhland has accepted part time responsibility for direction of the District Cancer Society.

New D. of C. Health Commissioner is Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, Deputy Commissioner, for some years past and well acquainted with Washington's needs and capacities for public health work.

**Georgia: Savannah Is Scene of VD Seminar.**—U. S. Public Health Service Regions VI and VIII were joint hosts for the eighth semi-annual Venereal Disease Control Seminar, held at Savannah, Georgia, September 28-29. The program, typical of those so successfully conducted at other seminars in the various USPHS regions throughout the country under the auspices of the Venereal Disease Division, included topics and speakers on both national and regional levels. A few of the highlights: *Public Appeal and Investigation in the Arkansas Case-Finding Project*, by Dr. Edgar J. Easley; *Preliminary Report on the Evaluation of Resistance to VD Public Appeal Materials in Columbus, Ohio*, by Kingsley Davis, Department of Sociology, Columbia University; *Should Case-Finding of Latent Syphilis Be Intensified Along with Primary and Secondary Syphilis, and, If So, How?*, by Dr. Evan Thomas, medical director, Bellevue Hospital Rapid Treatment Centre; and *New Antibiotics in the Treatment of the "Minor" Venereal Diseases*, by Drs. Robert Greenblatt and David Dumville; *VD Control and Multiphase Health Screening*, Dr. A. L. Chapman; *Blood-Testing in High Prevalence Areas*, Dr. A. L. Gray; *Recent Assignments of VD Medical Officers*, Dr. T. J. Bauer, and *VD Control in Other Parts of the World*, Dr. H. Van Zile Hyde.

Dr. Glenn S. Usher, USPHS VD Consultant for Georgia, opened the Seminar, and addresses of welcome were given by Savannah's Mayor O. F. Fulmer, Alderman Don G. Sheehan and other local representatives.

About 200 persons attended, among whom was ASHA Field Representative Lamar Boland. The Syphilis Study Commission of the World Health Organization (see October JOURNAL) were special guests.

**Michigan: Detroit's Health Commissioner Douglas Is Mourned.**—The death of Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, Health Commissioner of Detroit,

in a traffic accident August 11, 1949, near Flint, Michigan, spells a loss not only to Detroit and to Michigan but to the whole field of public health. Few men of similar personal distinction have held responsible offices with such warm, human understanding and so much serenity of manner toward all staff and public contacts. A member of the Society of Friends, Dr. Douglas brought to every relationship a living Christianity that no one who ever met him could fail to remember.

Dr. Douglas was former president of both the Michigan Tuberculosis Association and the National Tuberculosis Association. It was especially in the latter position that his friendship for the American Social Hygiene Association was formed, a friendship that was never dimmed or lessened over the years. He will not be forgotten.

**Missouri: Kansas City Social Hygiene Society Plans Institute.**—P. K. Houdek, KCSHS Executive Secretary, reports that plans are under way for an institute on sex education, to be held in the near future. Dr. Esther E. Prevey, a member of the Society's board of directors (and Chairman of the Home and Family Life Committee, National Congress of Parents and Teachers), is heading a Steering Committee to plan and carry out the institute program.

Other Society projects in process include sponsorship early in 1950, on Station KCMO, of a six weeks' radio series, jointly with the KC Family Service Association and the KC Public Schools Department of Family Life Education. Dr. Prevey, who is also director of the latter department, will join with Miss Ann Hayes of the radio station staff and Miss Bernice Bish in inviting for each program one guest to discuss various aspects of family life. KC parents and others interested are asked to send to Miss Hayes, marked for the *Family Affairs* series, questions which they would like to have discussed on these programs.

The Society continues to have headquarters at 1020 McGee Street, where monthly meetings of board and committees are held and where a lending library of books, pamphlets and films is in active circulation.

**New York: Doctor Mustard Will Direct State Charities Aid Association.**—Samuel Milbank, SCAA president, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman, board of managers, recently announced that Dr. Harry S. Mustard, New York City's Health Commissioner since November 1947, will become full-time Executive Director of the New York State Charities Aid Association on January 1. Dr. Mustard, director of Columbia University's School of Public Health from 1940 up to the time he became City Health Commissioner, and holder of many other important assignments during an outstanding career in public health, is accepting this position, he says, in the belief that "there is today more need than ever for the kind of voluntary health and welfare work that the SCAA does. It provides . . . for the organization of groups of citizens . . . and ensures their influence upon and participation in this work. This sort of interest and



influence is absolutely necessary if . . . society is to avoid too much government on the one hand and too little on the other. . . ."

The State Charities Aid Association, one of the oldest voluntary agencies in the USA, sponsors a state-wide social hygiene program in New York, the Social Hygiene Committee of the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, Robert W. Osborn, Executive Secretary, being an ASHA affiliate group.

Mayor O'Dwyer has not yet announced a successor for Dr. Mustard as Health Commissioner.

**New York State Committee on TB and Public Health Staff Changes.**—Robert W. Osborn, executive secretary, has announced the promotion of Robert Barrie, administrative assistant, to be assistant executive secretary of the New York State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. The appointment of Bernard E. Hughes, Ed.D., as school health consultant, is also announced. Mr. Barrie, a graduate of New York University and of N. Y. School of Social Work, has been with the State Committee since early in 1948, following a two-year health demonstration for the Albany County TB Association, and previous service with the National Tuberculosis Association and in Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. Hughes for the past two years has been professor of health education at the Colorado State College of Education. He holds degrees from Ohio University and Ohio State University, and a doctor's degree in health education from NYU.

**South Carolina: Charleston Citizens Continue Drive Against Prostitution.**—The Charleston Welfare Council's Social Hygiene Committee, backed by the press and aroused citizens, gained ground towards ultimate solution of the city's prostitution problem, when the Charleston County Grand Jury took action in the September, 1949, term. The Jury's *Presentment*, based on evidence received from ASHA Field Representative Lamar Boland and representative Charleston citizens, is quoted here in full because of its special interest and character:

"The Grand Jury is concerned about the high incidence of venereal disease in this City and County, although it is true that the County Health Department statistics indicate that the rate of infection among the civilian population is not increasing. While it is realized that the situation is attributable to a large extent to the recently extensive (sic) military installations, together with the large transient population, in this section, it is felt that measures to control and further reduce this health menace can and should be maintained.

"Report of current investigations by agents of the American Social Hygiene Association have been studied by this Grand Jury, and it appears that major source (sic) of infection are certain well known brothels, together with numerous

taverns whose operators permit and encourage the congregation of carriers thereat, as well as some taxi drivers who cooperate in the furtherance of prostitution.

"In connection with the above problem the Grand Jury has discussed at length local conditions with Mayor Pro Tem George Stout, Sheriff Chester N. Perry, Chief of County Police Julian Williams, Chief of City Police Chris H. Ortmann and Chief of Detectives Herman R. Berkman—all of whom have pledged their full cooperation towards correcting this problem.

"The Grand Jury recommends that the above officials and their departments enforce to the letter the State and City laws—which adequately cover this situation—and if this is not done it will be necessary that the Grand Jury take drastic steps to see that it is.

"Respectfully submitted

"C. F. HEAPE, Foreman

"Copies to

"George Stout, Mayor Pro Tem	Herman R. Berkman, Chief Detective
Chester N. Perry, Sheriff	C. R. McMillan, State Highway Dept.
Julian Williams, Chief County Police	Hon. Marvin H. Mann, Judge
Chris H. Ortmann, Chief City Police	Rev. A. McKay Brabham"

### National Current Events and Dates Ahead

February 1	NATIONAL SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY. Theme: <i>Social Hygiene Is a Family Affair.</i>
February 1 Hotel New Yorker New York	AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION, (See page 406.) THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.
December 28-30 New York	American Sociological Society.
December 29-31 Park-Sheraton Hotel, New York	National Council on Family Relations. Annual Meeting.
January 19-20 Hotel New Yorker New York	National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc. Annual Meeting.
January 22-25 Milwaukee	American Association of Schools of Social Work.
January 23-29 Henry Hudson Hotel, New York	American Nurses' Association.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BETTY A. MURCH

*Assistant Director, Division of Education and Public Health  
American Social Hygiene Association*

**Family Life Summer Courses in Review.**—Word received by the ASHA's Division of Education indicates that the Family Life Education courses, workshops and institutes given last summer were widely successful and popular. Many of these were instituted for the first time this year, and it is likely that many more schools are planning for summer programs in 1950. *Educational Notes* for April and May described 1949 courses. While by no means a complete list, it represented a cross-section of the country. Here are notes on a few. The JOURNAL will be happy to hear from other institutions regarding 1949 results.

In **California**, the Training Center in Family Life, Health and Social Relations at the **University of California, Los Angeles** had 55 registrants. Enrollment at **Berkeley Campus** was 58. At the **University of Cincinnati**, where an institute is well established, 50 enrolled. In similar institutes at the **University of Wyoming** and at **Dakota Wesleyan** students numbered 75 and 100 respectively. At the **University of Wisconsin**, a course on *Problems and Materials of Health Education*, which included work in family life education, was made available to 31 students. **Rhode Island State College** enrolled 18 in the course on *Methods and Materials in Family Life Education* and 16 in the Workshop course. **University of Pennsylvania, Health and Human Relations Course**, given for the seventh consecutive year, had an attendance of 35. **Hampton Institute's** nine-weeks course in *Marriage and Family Life* problems drew an attendance of 24, and a three-weeks short course on the same subject in August was also well attended. **Miami University, Oxford, Ohio**, sponsored a work conference on *School and Community Health* from June 13-24, and reports a good attendance.

For these and other summer events the ASHA Education Division and Publications Service cooperated in providing educational publications and materials and display and distribution.

**New England Conference on Supervision and Curriculum Development.**—Another important summer event was the regional conference held August 4-7, at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., by the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Theme, based on the 1949 ASCD Yearbook, was *Toward Better Teaching*. Work groups met daily to discuss such topics as *What does better teaching involve?*, *Helping pupils develop self-direction*, *Helping pupils develop values*, et cetera. A program item was a visit to the college exhibit of films and other teaching materials on education for personal and family living as applied to the social hygiene field.

This exhibit, shown throughout the summer session, was sponsored in cooperation with ASHA, and Dr. Mabel G. Leshner, ASHA Educational Consultant, discussed the materials with the conferees.

### Winter Study and Lecture Courses

**Parent-Teacher Magazine Presents Study Courses.**—To implement the expanded parent-education program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers recently announced, *National Parent Teacher*, official monthly magazine of the NCPT, is presenting three study courses, beginning with the September issue and continuing throughout the school year.

Planned especially to help study group leaders, the overall theme is *Freedom to Grow*. Leaders in the field of child psychology and development are directing, as follows: Hunter H. Comley, M.D., assistant professor of pediatrics in psychiatry, State University of Iowa, directs a course for fathers and mothers of preschool children. . . . Ralph H. Ojemann, associate professor, Child Welfare Research Station, University of Iowa, and Eva H. Grant, editor, *National Parent Teacher*, are in charge of the course for parents and teachers of children in elementary schools. . . . Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director, Child Study Association of America, directs the course for parents and teachers of adolescents.

Each monthly study course article will be accompanied by an outline, with suggestions for discussion, questions, references and programs. For further information see the monthly issues of the *National Parent Teacher*, or write to NCPT headquarters at 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

### Child Study Association Holds Study Group and Lecture Series.

As part of an expanded program of group activities the Child Study Association of America is offering a series of study groups and lectures, as follows:

#### Study Groups

**The Child's First Years** (from birth to two). Ten sessions. Leader, Aline B. Auerbach. Mondays, 1-2:30 P.M., beginning October 17. Fee \$8.00.

**Early Childhood** (from two to five). Ten sessions for fathers and mothers. Leader, Terry Spitalny. Mondays, 8-9:30 P.M., beginning October 17. Fee \$8.00.

**The School Years** (from six to ten). Ten sessions. Leader, Anna W. M. Wolf. Tuesdays, 1-2:30 P.M., beginning October 18. Fee \$8.00.

**The Adolescent years.** Leader, Mary Fisher Langmuir, with others. Mondays, 8-9:30 P.M., beginning October 17. Fee \$6.00.

**Children and Divorce.** Leader, Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Mondays, 8-9:30 P.M., beginning November 28. Fee \$3.00.

**Lectures** (Fee \$1.00. 20 per cent reduction to members.)

October 25, 8:15 P.M. **Discipline: How Much Freedom Can a Child Use?**

November 29, 4-6 P.M. **Children's Book Exhibit and Tea**

January 24, 8:15 P.M. **Changing Practices in Childbirth and Infant-Maternity Care**

March 14, 8:15 P.M. **What Is a Problem Child?**

April 25, 8:15 P.M. To be announced

Annual Conference of the CSA is scheduled for February 27, 1950 at the Hotel Statler, New York City. For information concerning these activities and spring study groups, write to the Child Study Association, 132 East 74th Street, New York 21.

**Illinois: Association for Family Living.**—The AFL again offers for the winter of 1949-50 a program of courses, seminars and institutes especially designed for leaders, parents, young married couples, young people about to be married, and new mothers and fathers. For further information write to Dr. Freda S. Kehm, Director, Association for Family Living, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois.

**Oregon State College Appoints Dr. Kirkendall.**—Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall has accepted a position as associate professor of family life education in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon. He will teach courses in marriage and family relations, carry forward an informal educational program with organized groups on the campus, and also do counseling. He plans to maintain his interest in the preparation of public school teachers, especially at the secondary level, in education for marriage and family living.

Dr. Kirkendall, previous to going to Oregon, was Director of the Association for Family Living in Chicago, and later directed a temporary service, an informal program in education for marriage and family life on the campus of the University of Illinois (see below).

#### New Educational Publications

**Family Life Series.** A series of five folders, including **How to Raise Better Parents; Before You Marry; Staying Married; Should We Separate?; If Yours Is a Broken Home.** Published by the Family and Children's Service, 937 Willow Street, Lebanon, Pennsylvania. 3 cents for each folder, or 10 cents for the set of five. The text was used experimentally with families during 1948, and revised in accordance with experience.

**Proceedings of the Conference on Campus Marriages** at the University of Illinois (Champaign Campus) May 5, 1949 (see above). Includes addresses by Dr. Judson T. Landis, Michigan State College, on *The University Looks at Campus Marriages*, *The Single Student Considers a College Marriage* and *Problems of Adjustment in Campus Marriage*. Summary by Dr. Harry A. Grace, U. of Illinois. Mimeographed copies are available from the University YMCA, Box 598, Station A, Champaign, Illinois, 10 cents each.

#### OUT THIS MONTH!

**FOR TEACHERS, PASTORS, SOCIAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS**  
**Education for Family Living.** General trends and work in progress in various communities and school systems, reviewed by experts in this important field. Contributors: Dr. Mabel G. Leshner, Dr. Samuel T. Robbins (joint editors), Dr. Adolph Weinzirl, Curtis Avery, Wayne J. Anderson, Dr. Gage Wetherill, Howard V. Funk, Dr. William F. Snow. Reprinted from the *Journal of Educational Sociology*, March, 1949. 48 pp. 35 cents a copy. \$3.50 per dozen, \$27.50 per 100. (ASHA Pub. No. A-765)

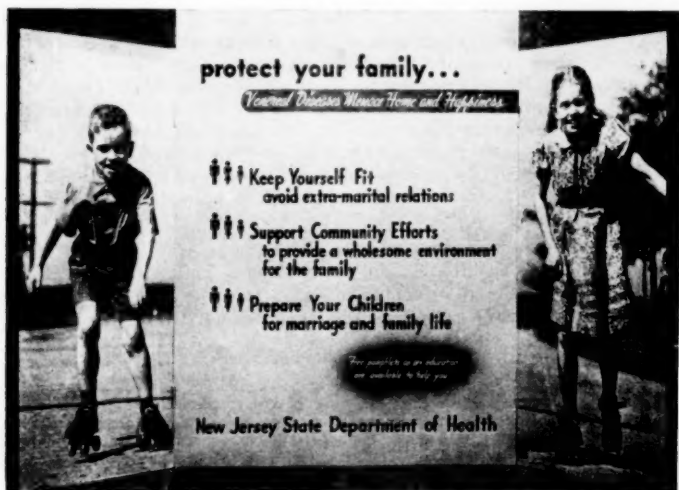
## NEW PUBLIC INFORMATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

HARRIETT A. SCANTLAND

*Assistant Director, Public Information and Publications Service  
American Social Hygiene Association*

### Exhibit Ideas

Are you planning a display on the theme of 1950's Social Hygiene Day—*Social Hygiene Is a Family Affair?* If so, you may find a sound idea in the panel developed by the New Jersey State Department of Health, as shown in the cut.



NEW JERSEY SHOWS HOW TO PROTECT THE FAMILY FROM VD

Notable for dignity, simplicity and neatness, the display is one of two portable exhibits (the second dealing with penicillin treatment for VD) designed to fill the need of NJSDH staff members who lecture throughout the state. John B. Van Ellis, Administrative Services Chief, Bureau of Vital Statistics and Administration, writes that the size of these exhibits, 36 x 30 x 2 inches, with two wings folding over a center panel, permits them to be carried by hand and set up on a small table, thus saving much time and expense in erecting and transporting displays. The displays are made available to local New Jersey health officials and voluntary health and civic groups, as well as to the Department staff. For further information please write Mr. Van Ellis at Trenton 7, New Jersey.

### Radio

Under joint auspices of the **New York State Education Department** and **NBC**, a radio-assisted home-study course entitled *Contemporary Living* has been offered to listeners anywhere in the country starting October 23. The course, tied in with NBC's *Living—1949* documentary series presented Sundays at 4:00 P.M., EST, treats such subjects as health and safety, cultural development and family living, domestic issues and international affairs. Inquiries concerning the course should be sent to Contemporary Living, Bureau of Adult Education, Albany 1, N. Y. . . . Six boys living at the Waukesha School for Boys, Wisconsin state correctional institution, were the speakers on a recent program of "Your Question Please," panel discussion series broadcast by **Milwaukee's WISN**. During the unrehearsed program, transcribed at the institution, the boys advised teenagers and parents on how to avoid family conflicts, covering such topics as gambling, use of cars, gangster stories, high school cliques, and bad parental examples.

### New National and Local Periodicals

Vol. I, No. 1, of *The American Heart* appeared in September. The new eight-page, letter-size, illustrated quarterly is published "in the interest of broader public understanding and support of the American Heart Association's program in the field of cardiovascular disease." The first issue of 30,000 copies went to the AHA's 8,000 members and for additional public distribution by more than 40 affiliated heart associations across the country. . . . *News and Views*, new monthly bulletin of the **Kansas City Social Hygiene Society**, appeared for the first time last August. Members and friends of the Society welcome, as does the American Social Hygiene Association, this handy way of keeping up, regularly, on social hygiene activities and resources in the Kansas City area. We congratulate the Society and its executive secretary, P. K. Houdek, on this latest project. . . . A month earlier the **Ohio Social Hygiene Council** issued its first *News Letter*. Dr. Robert N. Hoyt, executive secretary, Joint Social Hygiene Committee, Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Cleveland Health Council, edits the bulletin. The venture, started on the traditional shoestring, tells a first-rate story of social hygiene activities in both large and small Ohio communities and promises to serve as an excellent stimulus to social hygiene undertakings throughout the state. Dr. H. H. Williams, health commissioner of Dayton, is president of the Ohio Social Hygiene Council.

### In Print

*Guideposts to Mental Health*, a new series of seven leaflets explaining the principles of good mental hygiene in daily living, issued by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, State Office Building, Albany. Each leaflet discusses emotional needs as they develop at one of seven stages of life, beginning with infancy and early childhood and progressing through school days, teen age, jobs, marriage, the middle years, and "the golden age." . . . *The Most Dangerous Year of Marriage*, by Jacques Bacal, in *Look*, September 13, page 84.



### Where to Get Films and Filmstrips

A useful tool is *Sources of Motion Pictures on Health*, newly revised listing available from the Committee on Medical Motion Pictures, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10. Another is *Let's See*, new catalog of films and filmstrips commissioned by the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare and available in the United States as well as in Canada; address the Information Services Division of the Canadian Department.

### Public Health Education Jobs

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for filling Public Health Educator positions in the U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. Salaries range from \$4,479 to \$7,432 a year. Those interested may obtain further information and application blanks from most first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. The Commission will accept applications until further notice.

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### TO PROMOTE SOCIAL HYGIENE DAY

Available to all upon request to ASHA's Division of Community Service is **THIS DAY**, eight-page tabloid herald of National Social Hygiene Day, February 1, 1950. Photographs, drawings, an editorial, questions and answers, and concise paragraphs present the varied aspects of social hygiene. The table of contents gives an idea of the usefulness of the material:

**Medicine and Morals**—an editorial emphasizing the values of education for family life. . . . **Education for Family Life: What It Is; What It Isn't; What It Can Be**—17 important questions discussed and answered in part. . . . **Let's Give Babies a Break**—a health administrator points out that congenital syphilis is today's problem in venereal disease control. . . . **Youth Needs Protection, Too**—a plea that we rear our children in a wholesome environment. . . . **To Keep a Promise**—a review of social hygiene cooperation in character guidance activities of the armed forces and in civilian law enforcement. . . . **Service to the World**—social hygiene reaches around the globe and touches the lives of all peoples. . . . **Publicity: What to Do About It**—a round-up of promotion ideas for Social Hygiene Day and social hygiene the year long. . . . **Materials**—books and pamphlets for professional workers, for parents and young people. . . . **Happy Talk about Social Hygiene Day**—how to make your dream of happy families come true. . . . **Social Hygiene the Year Around**—informal sketches point the way to social hygiene organization. (See page 425.)

*For this and other Social Hygiene Day program and publicity aids, write to*

Social Hygiene Day Service, American Social Hygiene Association

1790 Broadway New York 19, N. Y.

## NOTES ON LAWS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION

PAUL M. KINSIE

*Director, Division of Legal and Social Protection,  
American Social Hygiene Association*

**Two Communities vs. the Prostitution Racket.**—Can commercialized prostitution be put out of business in a community where the racket is well established, making money for some of the citizens, apparently tolerated by all? Recent events in two southern cities, Norfolk, Virginia, and Jacksonville, Florida, indicate that the answer to this question is "Yes."

### **Norfolk Is No Longer "Wide Open"**

Norfolk, naval base and crowded industrial city (pop. 285,000) has long been known as a prostitution "hotspot." Wartime efforts to clean up produced only temporary results. Since the war, prostitution racketeers have been having things pretty much their own way, until last June, when citizens and officials agreed that prostitution must go. Facts provided by the ASHA Division of Legal and Social Protection to a group of public-spirited citizens touched off a Grand Jury investigation. The incumbent police chief resigned. The new Chief, General A. LeRoy Sims, immediately laid down a policy of strict law enforcement against brothels, streetwalkers, free-lance girls "working" in bars and grills, and other types of prostitution. A series of police raids, well publicized by the local press, resulted in a roundup of those who controlled "the business." Court trials produced sentences in varying degree, eliminated one of the most notorious prostitution operators, and put an end to Norfolk as a wide-open town. The underworld, we learn, has spread the word along the Atlantic Coast that Norfolk is now "poison" so far as profits from prostitution are concerned. ASHA re-check surveys show that the city is today as free from prostitution as any community of its size in the country.

### **Jacksonville Takes Steps**

Jacksonville had long been a haven for prostitution exploiters. In season and out they flocked into the community, where facilities for easy operation were tailored to their order. Servicemen customers were plentiful, since several Navy Air Stations are nearby. Until a couple of months ago Jacksonville was running as wide open with regard to prostitution conditions as any city can without official segregation. Brothels, hotels, bars, taverns, street solicitations, and all the usual run of prostitution activity operated without hindrance. Prostitutes were said to be as easily accessible as corner drug-stores.

In September last, Navy officials, armed with facts supplied by ASHA, called a meeting of local and county officials. As in Norfolk, the ASHA representative outlined the situation, pointed out steps which could be taken, and reported what had been done elsewhere. With the Navy demanding that action should be taken, with local clubs, churches, associations and other organizations lining up for

action, aggressive young Mayor Hayden Burns, amid great political complexities and a storm of newspaper publicity, ordered a general cleanup of gambling and vice. The results show that as of this writing all houses of prostitution are closed, and that bars, taverns and hotels have been brought into line, some bars going so far as "turning stag." A Crime Commission has been formed and the Mayor has announced that he is dedicating his future to a clean city and is determined to keep it that way. An example of the results in health is seen in the VD rates of nearby Cecil Air Field. Highest on the Navy list a few months ago, the rate was zero for the month of October.

#### **Why Prostitution Flourished**

In both these successful community campaigns against prostitution, note the facts: The flagrant conditions were not due to lack of laws. Virginia and Florida statutes provide ample law power to repress prostitution. There was enough police personnel to enforce the laws, as was shown when action was taken. While police "graft" was alleged to exist, this was not the chief reason why prostitution flourished unchecked.

The truth was that, with the public seemingly unconcerned about prostitution conditions, the police followed suit. When the facts in these towns became known to the public—how much money was being made by those running the racket, how young people were being exploited, how morals were being degraded, how VD was being spread, how prostitution aids and abets other types of crime—the people rose up and demanded civic action—and got it.

#### **How the Racket Was Smashed**

Note also the pattern of action, much the same in both communities: (1) The facts, revealed by ASHA field studies, compiled in a clearly stated, fully documented report, were presented by an ASHA Field Representative \* to local authorities, voluntary agency representatives and leading citizens. (2) The group requested action of and through existing ordinary legal and law-enforcement channels—the police themselves in one case, the Grand Jury in the other. (3) The newspapers helped by vigorous publicity. (It should be noted that previous to the drives against prostitution the local newspapers, believing that they were acting in accordance with public opinion, deleted all such news from their columns.) (4) In both Norfolk and Jacksonville citizen groups are continuing to watch the situation, and ASHA is re-checking conditions at intervals. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" from prostitution as from other dangers.

#### **Any Community Can Do the Same**

What happened in these two cities is being repeated in other communities where prostitution has gained a foothold since it was forced to an alltime low by joint official and citizen effort in 1944. At

\* In both cases this was Mr. Thomas C. Edwards, ASHA Field Representative, assigned to the National Defense project which has been carried on since June, 1948, at the request of the Federal Interdepartmental Venereal Disease Committee to assist in maintaining good conditions in communities near military bases.

the end of 1948, we regretfully reported that 50 per cent of towns and cities studied by ASHA during the year showed either "poor" or "bad" conditions with regard to prostitution. As of September 30, 1949, with a tally of 314 studies in 231 communities in 43 states made during the first nine months of the year, the situation appears to be improved considerably, and it is believed that the record for the full 12 months of 1949 will be even more encouraging. But there is still much to be done before the ground lost is regained.

It's a citizen job. Remember, "every community gets the kind of law enforcement its citizens demand."

### Exhibits and Publications for Your Campaign

#### PAMPHLETS AND FOLDERS

##### For Professional Workers

(10 cents each, unless otherwise indicated)

- A-396 **Milestones in the March Against Prostitution**
- A-492 **When Brothels Close, VD Rates Go Down**, Bascom Johnson, Jr.
- A-566 **Forms and Principles of State Social Hygiene Laws**, George Gould
- A-581 **The Policewoman's Role in Social Protection**, Eleanor L. Hutzel
- A-606 **Welfare and Community Action**, Florine J. Ellis
- A-630 **Police and Health Department Functions in Repression of Prostitution and Control of Venereal Diseases**, W. F. Snow
- A-766 **The State of the Union Regarding Commercialized Prostitution. A 1949 Summary.**

##### For the General Public

- A-304 **Why Let It Burn?** The case against the red-light district.
- A-573 **The Prostitution Racket.** 6-page popular style illustrated folder. Single copies free. \$1.50 per 100
- A-625 **State Laws to Guard Family Life.** A popular illustrated folder. Single copies free. 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100
- A-757 **What Price Prostitution?** 6-page folder. 5¢. \$1.50 per 100

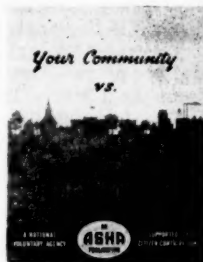
#### A NEW GRAPHIC EXHIBIT

##### For Classroom, Library and General Display

#### Your Community vs. the Prostitution Racket.

Illustrations, maps and charts give facts about prostitution, how it injures family life, and what citizens can do to rid their towns of this evil "business."

Pub. No. A-756. 12 sheets, and cover: 8½ x 11 inches. Blue and red on white stock. 25 cents a set postpaid; \$2.50 per dozen sets, plus postage.



The original exhibit charts from which this miniature exhibit was made, each 20 x 24 inches, hand lettered in black and red on heavy white cardboard are available for loan exhibit to responsible agencies. No charge except postage. The ASHA Publications Service can also provide limited quantities of free leaflets and folders to accompany the exhibit.

For these and other publications write to

**AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION**  
1790 Broadway - - - New York 19, N. Y.

## WORLD NEWS AND VIEWS

JOSEPHINE V. TULLER

*Secretary, Committee on International Relations and Activities, American Social Hygiene Assn.*

JEAN B. PINNEY

*Director, Regional Office for the Americas, International Union against the Venereal Diseases*

### News from the United Nations

#### **WHO Expert Committee on Venereal Infections Holds Third Session.**

—In Washington, D. C., the Expert VD Committee of the World Health Organization concluded on October 21 a ten-day session at which recommendations were drawn up for submission to the WHO Executive Board, scheduled to meet in Geneva in January, 1950. Experts present were Dr. John F. Mahoney, Chairman (United States), Dr. W. E. Coutts (Chile), Dr. R. Degos (France), Dr. Sven Hellerstrom (Sweden), Dr. E. H. Hermans (Netherlands), Dr. G. L. McElligott (United Kingdom), Dr. Ibrahim Hanafi Nagi (Egypt), and Dr. R. V. Rajam (India). Dr. Thorstein Guthe of WHO served as Secretary and Dr. Alain Spillmann, WHO-VD Consultant for Europe, was present. Dr. William Freeman Snow, President of the International Union against the Venereal Diseases, and Dr. Walter Clarke, ASHA Executive Director, were invited guests.

**WHO Membership Grows.**—Recent ratification of the constitution by Israel, Korea, Guatemala and Peru brings WHO membership to 67 nations.

### News from the International Agencies

**International Union against the Venereal Diseases Holds Regional Conference.**—As announced previously in *World News and Views*, the IUVD Regional Office for the Americas invited interested friends to meet on October 23rd in New York, just previous to the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to hear reports from the Union's 1949 General Assembly in Rome, September last and to talk together about the regional program.

About 50 persons, representing 8 countries were present in the Hotel New Weston penthouse on this occasion.

With Dr. William F. Snow, IUVD president, in the chair, the group heard reports from Dr. John F. Mahoney, WHO-VD Expert Committee chairman, regarding the Committee's recent session in Washington; from Dr. E. Gurney Clark, of Columbia University, who represented the IUVD at the Second World Health Assembly in Rome last June;\* from Dr. William A. Brumfield, Jr., chairman

\* In Dr. Clark's absence, due to a conflicting engagement, his paper was read by Dr. Bascom Johnson, Jr., of the Medical Staff, U. S. Veterans Administration. The JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE hopes to publish this and other papers and notes of international interest in a forthcoming number.

of the USA delegation to the 1949 IUV. Rome Assembly and USA representative in the WHO study of VD conditions along the Rhine River, and from Dr. E. H. Hermans, of Rotterdam, who, as IUVD vice-president, gave some highlights of the Rome meeting. Dr. Thorstein Guthe, WHO-VD Medical Officer, urged that the Union take as active a role as possible in support of government programs around the world, and Dr. Walter Clarke, ASHA Executive Director, commented on the responsibilities and opportunities of the Union as the international voluntary agency in its field.

Following the speaking program the group enjoyed a pleasant tea and social hour, with Mrs. Tuller, Miss Pinney, Mrs. David Abe and Mrs. Madeline Carter of the Regional Office staff as hostesses.

**World Medical Association Holds General Assembly.**—The British Medical Association in Tavistock Square, London, played host to the third general assembly of the World Medical Association in October. Organized in Paris in September, 1947, the WMA now represents the doctors and medical associations of forty nations. The following persons were elected to office: Dr. Charles Hill of Great Britain, President (replacing Professeur-Dr. Eugene Marquis of France), Dr. E. L. Henderson of Kentucky, President-elect, and Dr. J. G. Hunter of Australia, Assistant-secretary for Austra-Asia. Re-elected as council members were: Dr. Pidham of Great Britain, Dr. Cibré of France and Dr. Dag Knutson of Sweden.

#### News from Other Countries

**France: Women's Committee of Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis Reports on Postwar Accomplishments.**—Dr. G. Montreuil-Straus, Chairman of this Women's Medical Service Committee, writes that their program of education in women's groups regarding venereal disease and sex education has resumed activities stopped by the war. There are in France about 40,000 rural and urban elementary schools. Every month the Committee sends several hundred educational pamphlets to school directors of towns under 2,000 population which are too far away from large centers to share in social hygiene meetings and lectures, and where social hygiene education has not yet been established in the school curriculum. Work is also being done by this Committee on the development of slide films for presentation to the Minister of Education, with the aim of eventual showings in all of the schools of France. The WMSC is affiliated with the American Medical Women's Association and regular reports on the Committee's activities are published in the AMWA Journal. Dr. Montreuil-Straus is also the author of many books and pamphlets on family life education.

**Recent Visitors to New York.**—The ASHA Liaison Office for International Social Hygiene Agencies and Activities has had the opportunity of welcoming the following distinguished visitors in the last few months. . . . Luise Stetter, Public Health Department, Frankfurt, Germany. . . . Chung-yu Chi, Anking, Anhwei, China. . . . Dr. Thor-

stein Guthe, Medical Officer, VD Section, **World Health Organization**, Geneva. . . . Dr. E. Grin, Ministry of Health, Sarajevo, **Yugoslavia**. . . . Dr. P. J. Pesare, VD Division, **USPHS**, **Washington, D. C.** . . . Dr. J. M. Funes, Director Rapid Treatment Center, Public Health Department, **Guatemala**, Central America. . . . Professor N. Joulia, Faculty of Medicine, Dermatological Clinic, Saint Andre Hospital, Bordeaux, **France**. . . . Dr. Sidney Laird, VD Consultant, East Anglian Regional Hospital, Cambridge, **England**. . . . Dr. Poul V. Marcussen, Chief Physician, Copenhagen Municipal Hospital, Copenhagen, **Denmark**. . . . Dr. N. Jungalwalla, VD Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, **India**. . . . Dr. Tadeusz Z. Capinski, VD Medical Officer, Province of Krakow, Dermatological Clinic University, Krakow, **Poland**. . . . Dr. Robert Sutherland, Medical Adviser and Secretary, Central Council for Health Education, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, **England**. . . . Dr. Boon Suvarnasara, Director of VD Control Division, Department of Public Health, Bangkok, **Siam**. . . . Dr. Edward H. Hermans (and Mrs. Hermans), Medical Director, Port of Rotterdam, Rotterdam, **Netherlands**. . . . Dr. Alain Spillmann, VD Expert Consultant for Europe, VD Section, **World Health Organization**, Geneva, **Switzerland**. . . . Dr. Ernesto Quintero, Director of VD Control Bureau, Department of Health, **Puerto Rico**.

#### New Publications of International Interest

**On the Marriage Guidance Clinics in Finland.** By Leo A. Kaprio and Mauri Rouhunkoski. Possibilities of Preventing Criminal Abortion in the Light of Analysis of Motive. By Sakari Timonen.

Two reprints of interest from Helsinki published by the Medical Section of the Finnish Population Association. Under the auspices of the Finnish Population Association, marriage guidance clinics have been organized in the eight largest cities in Finland. Attention in Finland is being focused upon the improvement of family life by reducing the number of abortions and by increasing knowledge of marriage hygiene, lack of which is a chief cause of divorce in that country. These pamphlets give statistics, program and progress made to date, and comment that the principles now laid out will probably become an integral part of the country's public health system. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Finnish Population Association, Kansakoulukatu 8 B, Helsinki, Finland.

**Las Enfermedades Venereas.** Twenty-three page booklet published by the director of the National Campaign against the Venereal Diseases in Mexico for free distribution to all school teachers throughout the Republic. Copies may be secured by writing to the Secretaria de Salubridad y Asistencia, Direccion General de Higiene, Calle de Fray Servando Teresa de Mier No. 64, Mexico, D. F.

**Excerpta Medica.** Indexes and abstracts of medical literature in fields of clinical and experimental medicine from every available medical journal throughout the world. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* comments as follows: ". . . In 1947 the government of the Netherlands subsidized the publication of a monthly abstracting service of articles from every available medical journal in the world under the title *Excerpta Medica*. Many hundreds of abstracters throughout the world cooperate in this project. The organization which is under the general editorship of M. W. Woerdeman, professor of Anatomy and Embryology at the University of Amsterdam, is growing in scope and recently was reorganized on a not-for-profit basis. Physicians will find *Excerpta Medica* the most comprehensive and prompt abstracting of medical literature of the world thus far available. . . ." (The *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE* is cooperating in the project.) Further information may be obtained by writing to 111 Kalverstraat, Amsterdam C., Netherlands.



## BOOK REVIEWS AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ELIZABETH B. McQUAID

Editorial Assistant, *Journal of Social Hygiene*

A HEALTH PROGRAM FOR COLLEGES. Report of the Third National Conference on Health in Colleges. National Tuberculosis Association, New York, 1948. 152 p. \$2.00.

Meeting for the first time since 1936, the Third National Conference on Health in Colleges was held from May 7 to 10, 1947, in New York City, under the sponsorship of the American Student Health Association, the National Health Council, the Association of American Colleges, the American Association of Teachers Colleges, and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and with the cooperation of the ASHA and other agencies. The conference set forth four general objectives: to review the progress and status of health programs in colleges; to identify and define the major health problems of college students and the responsibilities of the college administration for the health of students and others on the campus; to suggest adaptable programs that will provide health education, physical education, health service and healthful environment for students during college years and in preparation for individual and community responsibilities; and to publish these recommendations in a suitable form to serve as a guide to administrators and others interested in college health. The present report is the result of this fourth objective.

Social hygiene was considered by the Conference under Section VI. Special Problems. The report of the Committee on Education for Family Living (formerly the Committee on Social Hygiene) was presented by Dr. John W. Ferree, and discussed: *The Present Status of Education for Family Living; The Responsibility of Colleges in Education for Family Living; The Organization for Instruction; The Integration of Social Hygiene Teaching Material; The Extracurricular and Community Aspects of Education for Family Living; Libraries; Counseling; Venereal Diseases; Alcohol and Drugs as Problems in Education for Family*

*Living; Statement on Teacher-Training; and Research.*

JEAN B. PINNEY

PARENT AND CHILD. By Catherine Mackenzie. Foreword by Lawrence K. Frank, New York, William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1949. ix+341 p. \$2.95.

Catherine Mackenzie's column, *Parent and Child*, appearing in the *New York Times Sunday Magazine* during the past ten years, has become an institution. Through it Miss Mackenzie performs an invaluable and unique service, interpreting professional research and theory in child care to a wide reading public. This book is based on material selected from her columns within the last five or six years. The selections have been thoughtfully arranged to make a smooth-flowing, integrated compendium of common sense, wisdom, and the best of modern professional thought on helping children to grow into well-adjusted, useful citizens. The author understands that, to use a well-worn phrase, parents are people, too, and makes it plain that parental satisfaction in the family relationship is an essential to its success.

Chapter headings such as *Infancy, Teen Age, Health, Emotional Problems, Discipline, Delinquency, Manners and Morals*, convey some idea of the subjects Miss Mackenzie writes about. There is an index and an excellent reference and reading list of a hundred or so titles.

Miss Mackenzie's column has been assigned reading for many college courses; this book might well be required reading for parents.

In the belief that a wholesome relationship between parents and children is the soundest basis for a mentally and socially mature community, this reviewer recommends *Parent and Child* to all who care about the future of our social order.

NINA RIDENOUR, PH.D.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

*Under this head the JOURNAL OF SOCIAL HYGIENE lists publications received and not reviewed. Those which fall sufficiently within its field and are of sufficient importance to its readers to warrant comment will be reviewed in later issues.*

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- GUIDANCE INDEX, April, 1949. Science Research Associates, 228 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois.
- HEALTH FILM CATALOG, New York State Department of Health. Comprehensive list of films for the general public with indices of title and source. 40 p.

## PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS, AND REPORTS

## Pamphlets and Leaflets for the General Public

- SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN. National Mental Health Foundation, Inc., 130 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y. 25c.

## Pamphlets for Professional Workers

- DEVELOPING LIFE ADJUSTMENT EDUCATION IN A LOCAL SCHOOL, a bulletin to implement a program of curriculum development, Circular No. 253, February, 1949. (Dorothy McClure.) Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Divisions of Secondary and Vocational Education. 18 p.
- 1948 DIRECTORY, VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Venereal Disease. Venereal Disease Bulletin No. 100. The list of state services includes brief references to provisions of premarital and prenatal laws, if any, for available library services. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 111 p. 25c.
- GETTING PROGRAMS OF LIFE ADJUSTMENT EDUCATION UNDER WAY, Circular No. 252, February, 1949. Howard R. Anderson. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.
- LIFE ADJUSTMENT EDUCATION FOR EVERY YOUTH. Prepared in the Division of Secondary Education, and Division of Vocational Education. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 122 p. 45c.

## IN THE PERIODICALS

## Youth in the World Today

- BIOLOGY AND HUMAN AFFAIRS, Spring, 1949. *Juvenile crime: the study of causes*, John A. Ryle, M.D.
- THE EDUCATION DIGEST, May, 1949. *Learning about youth to improve the curriculum*, Stephen M. Corey. From *High Points*, January, 1949. Insight into the adolescent mind, understanding adolescent needs necessary before curriculum revision.
- FOCUS, May, 1949. *Delinquency prevention begins at home*, Paul G. Cressey. Local leadership necessary for delinquency prevention in New Jersey.
- JOURNAL OF THE MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, June, 1949. *The need of belonging in war and peace: its effect on delinquency*, Nathan Blackmen, M.D.
- NATIONAL PARENT TEACHER, September, 1949. *Growing up in the U.S.A.*, Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Special difficulties teen-agers must face.
- PARENTS' MAGAZINE, July, 1949. *A lifer discusses juvenile delinquency*, Louie Whitsitt.
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- June, 1949. *Observations on juvenile delinquency in Germany*, Herschel Alt.

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- YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST, Summer, 1949. *The needs of youth*, Margueritte Briggs.

## Health Education

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## Public Health and Medical

- AMERICAN ECONOMIC SECURITY, June, 1949. Special issue on your community and the nation's health progress. Proceedings of Fourth National Conference on Social Security. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Washington 6, D. C.
- ARCHIVES OF DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOLOGY, January, 1949. *Prevention of syphilis*, L. J. Alexander.
- June, 1949. *Treatment of early syphilis with penicillin injection of one hundred and fifty-three cases*, Louis Chargin, M.D. et al.
- BULLETIN OF VENEREAL DISEASES, Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, July, 1949. *Maternal and congenital syphilis*, Benjamin Ferris, M.D.
- CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, May, 1949. *Premarital health examinations in Saskatchewan: problems and results*, H. S. Doyle, M.D.
- CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, May, 1949. *Penicillin treatment in early syphilis*, W. J. Cole, M.D. and L. D. Proctor, M.D.
- COLLIER'S, July, 1949. *A one-shot cure for syphilis*, Morton Sontheimer.
- CONNECTICUT HEALTH BULLETIN, May, 1949. *Blood tests for syphilis—1948*, Earle K. Borman. Statistics on blood tests from 72 laboratories in Connecticut.
- July, 1949. *Social Hygiene Guidance*, William F. Benedict. Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the Connecticut State Dept. of Health has long-range program of education for the prevention of VD.
- THE HEALTH BULLETIN, June-July, 1949. North Carolina. *Field epidemiological studies of syphilis*, John J. Wright, M.D.
- HYGIEIA, April, 1949. *The story of syphilis*, Paul Le Van, M.D.
- May, 1949. *Gonorrhea, enemy of mankind*, Theodore Rosenthal, M.D.
- June, 1949. *The "minor" venereal diseases*, Henry Packer, M.D.
- July, 1949. *My life in a VD clinic*, Elaine Arrowsmith.
- JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, Summer, 1949. *Trends in venereal diseases*, R. Frank Jones, M.D. and Kline A. Price, M.D.
- JOURNAL OF NURSING, May, 1949. *Social hygiene in the nursing school curriculum*, Jacob A. Goldberg and Miriam E. Tauber.
- THE JOURNAL OF VENEREAL DISEASE INFORMATION, June, 1949. *Stimulating venereal disease morbidity reporting by private physicians. I. Follow-up of positive serologic tests reports*, Benson H. Sklar and Leonard M. Schuman, M.D. *Syphilis contact investigation in a rural county in Mississippi*, A. L. Gray, M.D., Albert P. Iskrent and Richard S. Hibbets. *A stable control serum for standardizing the sensitivity of tests used in the diagnosis and control of syphilis*, George R. Cannefax.
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- serology of syphilis, R. C. Arnold, M.D. and J. F. Mahoney, M.D. *A report of spinal fluid findings in patients who "relapsed" following penicillin therapy for early syphilis*, Andrew P. Sackett, M.D. and Hunter Boggs, M.D.
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- NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH NEWS, January-June, 1949. *Some socioeconomic aspects of venereal disease among Negroes*, Edward A. Benjamin and Thomas E. Roberson.
- NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, July 15, 1949. *Five-day ambulatory penicillin therapy of early syphilis*, N. G. Rausch, M.D.
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE STAFF MEETINGS OF THE MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA, May 25, 1949. *The oral use of aureomycin in the treatment of late cutaneous syphilis*, P. A. O'Leary, M.D., R. R. Kierland, M.D. and W. E. Herrell, M.D.
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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Last Month.**—The November JOURNAL on *Sex Offenders and the Law*, coming out at a time when public discussion of sex crimes is wide and hot, proved to be even more timely than we expected. . . . Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press Science Editor, quoted from the article, *The Sexual Psychopath—a Civic-Social Responsibility*, by Paul W. Tappan, in a syndicated release, and a number of feature articles and reviews are in process. . . . We shall have reprints, including the *Chart on Administration of State Laws* (15 cents per copy). Reprints are also available of Bascom Johnson's *Women Sex Offenders in New York Courts* (10 cents). The whole issue as usual, 35 cents.

**This Month.**—The lead article of this

*Social Hygiene Day Number, Marriage Education in the Colleges*, deals with a subject most important to this year's theme, *Social Hygiene Is a Family Affair*. . . . Since Dr. Bowman's report was preprinted two months ago (*Pub. No. A-770, 15 cents*) it has attracted wide attention. . . . (Did you see Dorothy Dunbar Bromley's piece in the *New York Herald Tribune* for Sunday, October 16?) . . . Dr. Dougherty's 1949 *Social Hygiene Day* address applies with fresh emphasis to the 1950 theme. . . . Why not order an extra copy of this number as a JOURNAL introduction to a friend who would find this and other Association membership privileges useful? *Just send us the name, address and 35 cents for a post-paid copy.*

### JOURNAL TO BE MICROFILMED

The American Social Hygiene Association has entered into an arrangement with University Microfilms, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, whereby Association members and JOURNAL subscribers may obtain microfilm copies of each JOURNAL volume, as the year is completed. The saving of space is great. The cost is estimated to be about the same as for binding. For further information please address Mr. Eugene B. Power, University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or write to the Association at 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

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